The Chicago Tribune.

VOL. 23. CHICAGO, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870. NUMBER 249.

THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

As the Tribune of to-morrow will, as usual at this season, be crowded with advertising matter, which advertisers are requested to hand in at as early an hour as possible. The readers will find the additional twenty columns of reading matter in a Supplement.

WASHINGTON.

Debate on the Georgia Admission Bill in the House.

The Senate Engaged on a Southern War Claim Bill.

Bill Introduced to Repeal the Test Oath of 1862.

Further Information Relative to the Recent Massacre of Piegan Indians.

Special Dispatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 4.

THE MANAGERS OF THE PIEGAN INDIANS.

In the matter of the Piegan Indians, expressing Philip Sheridan to the Indian Bureau, expressing grave doubt whether the head of that department had taken any part in the late depredations, Lieutenant W. R. Fraser, Ex. Agent of the Blackfeet Parties, has made a report to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs, which throws some light on the matter. Until the first reports through Colonel Sheridan were received, Mr. Fraser says, the Indians were universally praised for their conduct. After giving the white men's version recently promulgated by the gentleman, he proceeds:

"Out of $12 belonging to the Red Horn band, only $1[illegible] were missing. Among those are [illegible] young men who conspired during the autumn [illegible] eighteen women and children. The lives of [illegible] more than 3 years of age, and many of them were bed ridden by the soldiers."

The affair is looked on at the Interior Department as the most unfortunate episode in its dealings with the Indians. It is almost certain that the Commissioner of Indian Affairs will [illegible] the Indians were forced camp on the [illegible] Indians and of the Agent. The Indians [illegible] to go of into the prairie. The Indians [illegible] to go of into the prairie. The Indians [illegible] to go of into the prairie

THE CHICAGO TRIBUNE, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

The Tribune.

SUBSCRIPTION TERMS. PAYABLE IN ADVANCE.
[illegible]
TRIBUNE COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.

SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870.

The Sunday Tribune.

THE TRIBUNE of to-morrow will, as usual at this season, be crowded with advertisements, which advertisers are requested to hand in at as early an hour as possible. The readers will find the additional twenty columns of reading matter in A SUPPLEMENT.

FURTHER DECLINE IN GOLD.

The fall of gold, yesterday, from 115, the very lowest quotation of the day before, to 112¼, closing at 113¾, is the heaviest tumble it has yet received, indicating an advance of greenbacks from 87 cents, temporarily, to 89, closing at 88¼ in gold value. At these figures silver will flow in from Canada in large quantities, and tend still further to weaken the prospect that the large amount of gold still being carried by the New York merchants will hold even its present premium. Accurate returns of the cotton export, which is regarded as the chief lever in bringing about this plethora of gold, show that less than half that crop has yet gone forward. An influence which has been adequate to reduce the gold premium within a few months one-half seems to have expended but one-half its energy. As the remainder of the cotton crop comes forward within the next three months, a continued decline is confidently counted upon. Instead of exporting specie, we have actually been importing specie at New York since the 1st of January, at the rate of nearly $2,000,000 per month. Every influence seems to conspire to hasten the approach of greenbacks to par and the advance of bonds to a premium.

At present this operation seems severe to those who fail to appreciate that the abundance of real money which is occasioning all this cannot, for any very long period, make money scarce. The moment greenbacks come as near to par with gold as they now are to par with silver we shall have a sudden "inflation" of the currency by $200,000,000 of gold, the effect of which will be at once invigorating and healthy. The two years immediately following the resumption of specie payments and the return of gold to circulation, in 1821, were characterized by such an abundance of money and inflation of confidence and credits that a crisis and crash came on in 1824 and 1825, directly traceable to speculation caused by the influx of gold,—a crisis which we may easily avoid if we pay heed to that example.

We have now $700,000,000 of paper currency, the gold value or purchasing power of which has not until recently been over $530,000,000. But knock down the remainder of the premium on gold, and we shall then have $900,000,000 of currency, all of which will be at par with gold. Can there be any lack of money, any possibility that prices generally will not advance, with a currency of $900,000,000 afloat at par with gold? The greater danger is that our present period of pressure and stagnation will be succeeded by one of excessive and speculative prosperity. Let us, however, stand the present pressure, do what we can to overcome the remaining premium on gold, and get upon a sound basis and abundant currency as soon as we can. The more suddenly it is done the better. Whoever has gold, let him shove it on the market and get a premium for it while a premium is to be had. Let our merchants follow the example of those in New York and import silver from Canada for change. Let us all accept the situation, get financially reconstructed, and return to the currency of the world's commerce with the least possible delay. He that endureth unto the end shall be saved.

THE FUNDING BILL.

If the Funding bill shall remain unchanged in the vital clause limiting the rate at which the proposed 4½ or 5 per cent bonds are to be negotiated, to the terms now prescribed, viz., par in gold, or for the five-twenties, dollar for dollar, it cannot do much harm, except in so far as it may cast discredit upon the existing 5-20 bonds. A part—indeed, an essential feature—of this funding scheme is to place particular emphasis on the fact that the new bonds are payable in gold—the implication being that the existing bonds are not so payable. This implication is relied on to a certain extent to induce the holders of the 5-20s to exchange them for bonds bearing a lower rate of interest. It is the effort of a man to impair his own credit in order to induce the public to lend him money on more favorable terms.

But, leaving this feature out of view, there are reasons to fear that when a pressure of European and American brokers and jobbers gets behind the bill, the itching to get hold of the brokers' commissions, amounting to twelve millions of dollars, for negotiating the loan, will give it sufficient momentum to admit of striking out this all-important clause, and leaving the Secretary to determine the rates at which the lower-interest bonds shall be negotiated. Any negotiation of the lower-interest bonds below par, and especially at rates corresponding to the reduction of the nominal interest, would be an enormous calamity, as it not only would not effect any real reduction of interest now, but would form an insuperable obstacle to any such reduction for all time to come.

An explanation and instance of the folly of attempting to fund a debt at a lower rate of interest than it will bear, by selling the bonds at a discount on the principal, are given by the economist, J. R. McCulloch (see Commercial Directory, page 618, and Treatise on Taxation and the Funding System, pages 460-470), as follows:

During the reigns of William III. and Anne, the interest stipulated for loans was very various. But in the reign of George II. a different practice was adopted. Instead of varying the interest upon the loan according to the state of the money market at the time, the (nominal) rate of interest was generally fixed at three or [illegible] per cent; [illegible]

In 1815, to specify only one [illegible]

We have too abundant proof in our whole financial history, during the years in which our debt was contracted, that our own Secretaries of the Treasury and Congresses are capable of repeating the blunder made by England. Notwithstanding the passage of the Legal-Tender act, we might, by offering to pay the rates of interest which money was actually worth to us, viz., from 9 to 14 per cent per annum, have kept our national bonds at par with gold. But we had then, as we have now, a Secretary of the Treasury who was ambitious to set a high figure on low rates of interest; and he did set the "high figure" appearing in the principal of the debt. While Secretary Chase was taking the 6 per cent bonds for from 60 to 40 cents per dollar in gold, and so borrowing money really at the rate of from 10 to 12 per cent, his published reports [illegible] the average rate of interest the government was paying was less than 5½ per cent. Had he offered 10 per cent, our bonds would have sold at or above par; our legal-tender currency (which has at all times kept at the same value as our bonds, less about one year's interest) would have remained very nearly at par, and, instead of accumulating a national debt, which amounted (funded and floating) at one time to $3,300,000,000, our debt would have represented at its highest point only the actual amount borrowed, viz., about $1,800,000,000, which the payments made since August 1, 1865, would have reduced to $700,000,000, instead of $2,200,000,000, the present figure. Then, immediately on the return of peace, the conversion of 10 per cents into 7s would have been easy and we might now have still further reduced the interest so as to be paying 6 or 5 per cent on $700,000,000, instead of the present average rate of 6¼ per cent on $2,200,000,000, besides having long since resumed specie payments, and spared the country the heavy tax of a depreciated currency.

In fact, the blunder into which England groped for want of a precedent, the financial statesmen of our own war period imitated on a larger scale, and with more expensive results. If, as Mr. McCulloch estimates, England is now paying one-fourth more annual interest on her national debt than she ought to, as her penalty for the cheap hypocrisy of pretending to borrow at 3 per cent, when she could really only borrow at 6, so do we also now pay interest on three times as large a principal as we should have done, if our Secretary, in the eventful years from 1861 to 1864, had not indulged in the delusion that the government could fix the rates of interest at which it would borrow money.

After these grave experiences of the heavy cost of attempting a lower interest than is possible, our Secretary of the Treasury is still ambitious to achieve a reputation by trying it again. There is nothing in his antecedents or utterances that should induce Congress to suppose that he has any other knowledge of it than he could glean from the interested telegrams of European and American brokers, all looking to the twelve millions of dollars of commissions as a fat job.

Let Congress, therefore, stand firm to the principle of passing no funding bill which will give the Secretary permission to sell 4½ or 5 per cent bonds at a discount in order to fund the 6 per cent bonds into those nominally at lower rates. The certain effect of attempting to fund our debt at a lower than our actual borrowing rate will be to increase the principal, and not diminish by a single dime the interest.

SILVER FOR CHANGE.

Several retail dealers in New York, and a few in this city, have advertised that they will pay silver as change, in place of fractional currency, to their customers. Of course this is a device to attract custom, but it serves to illustrate practically how near we are to specie payments. Silver is quoted by brokers in New York at 95 as compared with gold. Greenbacks were yesterday worth 89 cents as compared with gold. The difference, therefore, between greenbacks and silver coin was only 6 cents; and, inasmuch as only fractions of a dollar would be called for in making change, it is easy to see how retailers could afford to pay silver, if thereby they could attract an unusual amount of custom.

The gold and silver coinage of the United States were originally fixed by law (act of April 2, 1792,) at 1 to 15—one pound of pure gold being declared equal in all payments to fifteen pounds of pure silver. This was an undervaluation of gold; and, under the operation of the law, the gold went to foreign countries, or into the melting-pot, it being worth more as bullion than as coin. Accordingly, in 1816 the standard was changed and fixed at 1 to 16. This was an undervaluation of silver (the true standard being about 1 to 15½) and the latter went out of the country very soon after it came from the mint. In 1837 the silver dollar was reduced from 416 grains of pure silver to 412½ grains, and the lesser coins in the same proportion. This was still an undervaluation of silver, and it continued to leave the country. In 1853 the silver half-dollar was reduced from 206¼ grains to 192 grains, but the silver dollar remained unchanged. From this time forward the American silver dollar disappeared entirely, being worth 7½ per cent more than the smaller coins, and 2 or 3 per cent more than the gold dollar. The debasement of the silver coinage of denominations less than one dollar was made expressly for the purpose of retaining it in the country, and, up to the time of the suspension of specie payments, and, indeed, for several months after the event, it had that effect.

During the war, when paper money became depreciated, the silver coinage of the United States was withdrawn from circulation, and has found its way in large amounts to Canada, where, being comparatively a debased coin, it is regarded and treated as a nuisance. We have some $30,000,000 of fractional paper currency in circulation, which has been largely increased by counterfeit issues; the good and the bad circulate alike, but eventually the public must sustain the loss of the counterfeits. Gold yesterday touched 112¼. Greenbacks are worth 89 cents in gold, and 94 in silver coin. When greenbacks shall have advanced to the value of silver coin, the latter will come into general circulation, unless it is kept back by the presence of a more depreciated currency like the nickel coins. The longer continuance of the fractional notes can serve no practical use, other than to keep the silver coin out, and to afford counterfeiters a protracted harvest. If Congress would order that no more fractional currency be issued, except in exchange for torn bills, and that all received should be cancelled, we might resume specie payments, so far as retail business is concerned, immediately. On February 26, greenbacks sold in Montreal for 85½ in gold, and 89½ in silver; small silver was 1 per cent lower. Gold was then 116. The silver coinage of the United States since 1853, when it ceased to be an export, is in excess of $50,000,000; and, allowing that one-fifth of this amount has been used for other purposes, it leaves a sum yet available for currency far in excess of the genuine fractional currency, and probably greater than the genuine and counterfeit together.

The production of silver in the United States has increased very greatly since the beginning of the war, and is still rapidly on the increase. It is to be hoped that some portion of the enormous product of the Nevada mines may now come into use among our own people, in place of the ragged, filthy, and infectious shinplasters that have long vexed and cheated the community.

THE ANNUITY PLAN.

Congress has given no consideration as yet to the relative advantages of either terminable or perpetual annuities as a substitute for bonds. And, yet, these are among the highest appliances of modern national civilization. England could not borrow, to-day, at 3, nor, perhaps, at 5 per cent on bonds. She could only do it on annuities. Our financial Solons propose to borrow on bonds covered over with borrowers' options, at like rates to those which England pays on perpetual annuities, over which she, as borrower, retains no option or right of payment, but must buy them for what they command in open market. They forget that a capitalist will lend for 1 or 2 per cent less on a security which he can hold as long, or realize as readily upon, as he chooses. They forget that this is an even greater gain to the borrower than to the lender; since, when a debt is funded into interminable annuities, there remains no impending danger of millions of the principal coming due every few years, requiring the debtor to pay it off in gold, or to again borrow the money.

If, instead of interminable annuities, we prefer the terminable, would not Congress do well to consider that, according to the ordinary English annuity tables, a 6 per cent bond at par with gold is exactly worth an annuity of 6¾ per cent terminable in forty years? In other words, our 6 per cent bonds will exchange at par for annuities of 6¾ per cent for forty years, at the end of which time the principal would be wiped out by the termination of the annuity. The extent to which this could be done would, of course, be limited by the number of persons desiring that form of investment. This mode of paying a national debt was inaugurated by William Pitt. It has the endorsement of the ablest economists, statesmen, and legislators, as cheaper, easier, and wiser than all others. And it has been found in practice that a very large number of people in every country prefer that kind of investment. But it has not apparently received a moment's thought at the hands of Congress or the Secretary of the Treasury. On the contrary, the [illegible] and dangers of the bond system, with a principal of one or two thousand millions coming due every few years, and with the constantly recurring necessity of reappearing in the markets of the world to borrow over again the same debt, or pay the national creditor a bonus for giving up his old bond and taking a new one,—this is the crude plan by which Secretary Boutwell and Senator Sherman hope to have greatness thrust upon them. If required to negotiate the low-interest bonds at par, the bill will graciously permit an impossibility. If allowed to sell them at discretion, it will increase our debt, both principal and interest, by many millions.

RESTORING SHIP-BUILDING.

Mr. Starkweather, a member of Congress from the State of Connecticut, has proposed a bill to "encourage the building of first-class steamships," which bill recites, in the preamble, that it is "eminently desirable" that commerce should be restored to the "American flag." The mode by which the gentleman from Connecticut proposes to accomplish this restoration is to authorize a Connecticut company to build a number of iron steamships, and the said company to be authorized to draw from the Treasury of the United States an amount of money equal to the tax now collected on all the materials entering into ship-building. This tax is equal to 70 per cent, and, therefore, whenever the company shall build a steamer of the value of $500,000, the Secretary of the Treasury shall pay to the said company $350,000, and that he shall, in addition, pay to the said company $20,000 for each and every trip of each steamer forever thereafter; and the company is to be allowed to import coal free of duty, and its property is to be exempt from taxation. Some time ago we published the substance of two bills, originating with members from Arkansas, having for their object the building of steamships to sail on every ocean; but this Connecticut proposition is a bolder attack upon the Treasury than those. The forty millions of people in the United States have now, by treaty, a system of cheap postage between this country and all parts of Europe except France. There is no difficulty in having the mails carried for the postage. The ocean mail service, therefore, costs this government nothing. Why should the people build steamships for a Connecticut company to carry the mails, and pay them $120,000 a year for each steamer, for work which now costs nothing?

If these gentlemen, who are so solicitous to have the American flag floating upon every sea, wish to act honestly, why give this monopoly to a single company? Why not offer the same terms to everybody who will build a steamer? But why collect taxes and then pay them back again? Why not remove the tax on ship-building materials, and let every ship-yard in the United States resume its industry? Why exempt the coal used in an ocean steamer from tax, and collect it of the river and lake steamers? Why exempt ocean steamship property from taxation, and not the sailing vessels, steam vessels, and canal boats of the domestic trade? Congress, by its tariff, has deliberately crushed out the once flourishing business of ship-building, and now it proposes to revive that business and support it by direct appropriations from the Treasury. We have had enough of monopolies, and the country demands of Congress a reduction of the taxation under which domestic industry and labor are so sorely oppressed, and not any further increase of them.

We publish elsewhere an extract from the report of the Insurance Department of Missouri, showing the progress made in that State in reforming the mutual insurance business. The business had, prior to the organization of the department, fallen mainly into the hands of irresponsible adventurers, who, being unchecked by any State law or possibility of loss to themselves, ran the business as a mere system of petty swindling, though a few responsible companies were also conducted on the mutual plan. When a State department was organized, and they were called on to make statements of their affairs, the irresponsible companies either contested the power of the department in the courts, or quietly collected all the fees they could and collapsed. The life companies, resident in Missouri, are now by law required to deposit $100,000 in Missouri State stocks, or in well-secured mortgages on real estate, located in Missouri, for the security of their policy-holders. Seven companies have made this deposit, which, however, will soon become inadequate to secure the liabilities incurred by their expanded business. It is an illustration of the immaturity that pervades insurance legislation, that, while Missouri requires this deposit of her own resident companies, she, as yet, requires no deposit of non-resident companies, even though they make no deposit whatever in their own State. This oversight will doubtless be corrected, as the department recommends. Until the laws of Missouri, and of all other States, require deposits of United States stocks, State stocks, or first-class mortgages (the first would be preferable to all others), which shall expand in amount so as to keep equal to the amount required for reinsurance—i. e., to the necessary reserves of both fire and life companies—it cannot be said that their Insurance Departments are capable of securing the policy-holders.

Representative Hoar, of Massachusetts, has introduced a bill to establish a national system of education. He proposes to appoint one State Superintendent of Schools in each State, one Assistant Superintendent in each Congressional District, and one local Superintendent in each School District. Schools are to be established in each district, to enable every child to attend; school houses are to be built, purchased, or hired. Each State Superintendent is to purchase all the books and stationery, and shall make his own selections, and deliver them to the children at cost. Teachers are to be employed. These schools are to be supported by a direct tax, to be apportioned by population and collected by an assessment upon the property within each State. If any State shall prefer to establish and maintain its own schools, and shall do so, it shall be exempt from the operations of the act.

The obvious purpose of this act is to afford some pretext for building up at Washington a department of education, and to perpetuate in office a force of men who really have no duties to perform. One of the most difficult things for Congress to do is to abolish a useless office, and its recent vote to continue the Bureau of Education is evidence of the adhesive power of barnacles when they have once fastened themselves on the public treasury.

THE NORTHWEST.

ILLINOIS.

At a meeting, on Tuesday, of the Directors of the St. Louis, Jacksonville & Chicago Railway Company, a resolution was adopted in favor of the sale of the Dwight & Wenona Branch to the Chicago & Alton Road.

Captain Josiah E. Richardson, Treasurer of Winnebago County, died at Pueblo, Col., on the 25th ult., aged 28 years. He served, during the first two years of the rebellion, as a private in the Eighth Illinois Cavalry, and subsequently as Adjutant of the Eighth United States Colored Infantry.

WISCONSIN.

The Sparta Eagle says: "Some time last fall, a girl, residing in the family of Mr. D. H. Smith, the well-known paper man, in a violent fit of anger suddenly lost her voice, and for months was totally unable to speak a word. Several physicians were called in, but their remedies were in vain, and the case was pronounced hopeless. Recently, during the absence of the entire family, except the girl, the house took fire, doing damage to the extent of $800. The girl was naturally much alarmed, and excited, but since that time she has recovered her voice, and to-day speaks as fluently and rapidly as ever."

INDIANA.

The last Plymouth Republican says: "The Sun Beaver case goes over until the next term of court. Wheeler has not accepted bail, and is absent from town. Dr. J. S. Vinall is also absent from town."

MICHIGAN.

The product of the National Copper Mine for February was 19 tons 1,096 lbs. It is reported that another several-hundred-ton mass has been uncovered in the Phoenix mine.

MINNESOTA.

The Rochester Post says that Jesse White, Jr., an extensive dealer in agricultural implements in Rochester, has gone into bankruptcy. Mr. White has been compelled to this on account of the inconvenience of making collections on the large amount of notes in his hands. His assets are fully equal to his liabilities, and, when he shall be able to realize on the obligations due him, he will pay all liabilities, dollar for dollar.

The bill amendatory to the act relating to the land grant of the St. Paul & Sioux City Railroad, having already passed the Minnesota Senate, passed the House, on the 1st, by a large majority. It gives the privilege to the company to apply the grant to a route from Stillwater, via White Bear Lake, to St. Paul, using the Superior & Mississippi Railroad for that part of the route from Bear Lake to St. Paul. At White Bear Lake the projected "railroad—Minneapolis Western"—to St. Joseph and Minneapolis, begins. Thus a direct line [illegible] Stillwater to St. Louis.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Cornell University has a pupil from Liberia.

A Kentucky couple lately eloped on a hand-car.

In Boston they have a fashion of renting houses to the highest bidder at auction.

A majority of the shares of the Thomaston National Bank, in Maine, are owned by women.

The women in Bristol, Tenn., take their knitting to church.

The New York hotel keepers have raised $150,000 to crush out the ice monopoly.

Richmond has a colored Sorosis, called the "Daughters of Enoch."

Every county but one in Massachusetts increased its valuation last year.

In Los Angeles County, California, 1,000 horses were lately sold at 35 per head.

The Mayor of Fort Gaines, Ga., recently adjourned a session of the Council by knocking two Aldermen and the Clerk under the table.

A new railroad in the South [illegible] a cow undertook to stop the mail train and was "promptly knocked down on the spot."

The whaling fleet in the North Pacific, Ochotsk and Arctic Seas secured 46,614 barrels of oil, 896,799 pounds of whalebone, and 11,335 pounds of walrus ivory, during the year 1869.

A Mississippi editor sends his paper without charge to the mother of the triplets recently born in the town of Winston; but the poor woman says she can't get time to read it.

The New York Commercial says a vigilance committee exists in that city, which will soon put to the District Attorney a few questions touching certain untried murderers now in custody.

A drunken Virginia blacksmith, shoeing a horse last week, drove two nails through the quick of the hoof, and then, seizing a heavy stick of wood, knocked one of the horse's eyes entirely out of his head.

Six tons of pickerel have been taken from the reservoir of the Farmington Water Power Company, in East Otis, Mass.; this winter, all caught through the ice. A thousand pounds of good plump pickerel, many of them weighing three pounds each, are often caught in one day.

A member of the English House of Commons says that the majority of his colleagues regard Parliament as a genteel club-house, and drop in only, in a leisurely manner, late at night, after returning from dinner parties and social entertainments.

It is stated that the War Department will soon sell 26,000,000 pounds of pig lead. The amount of metals on hand at the government arsenal is as follows: Ingot copper, 48,380 pounds; pig lead, 45,942,000 pounds; block tin, 20,000 pounds; lead bullets, 4,634,000 pounds; antimony, 415,000 pounds.

A correspondent of the Maine Farmer has a new use for cats. He says: "My way to cure a sulky steer that lays down when you first yoke him, is to take a cat and let her put her paws on the end of the steer's nose, and, if necessary, hold her rather hard. My word for it, he will be on his legs quick."

Disraeli, in a recent speech, said Englishmen should be "glad to admit, and proud to remember, that it can never be said of the American Republic that it for a moment tolerated, sanctioned, or encouraged the Fenian conspiracy," and that the conduct of this government throughout the whole Fenian business had been "marked by a spirit of order and the utmost political integrity."

Ten of the released Fenians from Australia arrived on the 18th ult. in Dublin. A large crowd assembled on the quay when the steamer came in. There was great cheering, but no other demonstration. The returned Fenians visited the Theatre Royal in the evening, and a demonstration of welcome was made. The audience in the pit and galleries stood, singing "God save Ireland!" The performance was suspended for a considerable time.

The Masons in New York are moving in behalf of a great hall. The site, which has been already purchased, is located on the southwest corner of Twenty-third street and Sixth avenue, directly opposite Booth's Theatre. It embraces ninety-eight feet eight inches on the avenue, and runs back one hundred and forty-one feet on Twenty-third street. The cost of this property was $340,000, the whole of which sum was paid by the Masons upon the transfer of the deed, with the exception of $57,000, which amount has been since cleared off.

Norwich, Conn., is suffering from a plague of doves. The Bulletin says the birds swarm all over the city, take possession of ornamental cornices and sidewalks, people the church belfries, swarm in countless numbers on the wharves in the vicinity of grain warehouses, and increase and multiply in the garrets of buildings, wherever a clapboard is off or a window pane out to let them in. They are the vagabonds of the city, the gamins of the air. Enterprising men caught three baskets full in a church belfry the other night, but there were as many flapping their wings over the town the next day.

In 1702 the English attacked a fleet of Spanish galleons near Vigo, when seven of them were sunk and nine burnt. The galleons contained the tribute of the Spanish colonies for the years 1700-1, amounting, it is stated, to £2,000,000. The greater part of this enormous sum is presumed to be still at the bottom of the sea, and a French society has been formed for the purpose of recovering the lost treasure. Operations have already begun, and the divers have hit upon ten of the galleons. They are much encrusted with marine growth. [illegible] proposes to raise them up to the surface of the water. Several curious articles, oxydized armor and weapons, a silver vase, and numerous cannon balls, have been found by the divers on the decks of the vessels. The Spanish [illegible] recovered treasure must be paid into its treasury.

Some of the boilers in Sheffield, England, have been set upon a new plan. It consists of an arrangement of fire clay plates, by which the gases are thoroughly intermixed at four successive stages in their progress through the flue, and thrown in thin streams against the surface of the boiler. The capacity of the flue is not contracted, yet no part of the gases can escape this repeated, forcible contact with the boiler, and in the process the heat they contain is so nearly absorbed by the iron of the boiler that [illegible] an average evaporation of twelve pounds of water for each pound of bituminous coal used. The improvement can be applied to any ordinary boiler without resetting it, and the fire clay plates can be furnished at so moderate a cost that the expense is soon repaid by the saving of fuel.

POLITICAL.

Fifty-one members of the present Congress served in the army during the rebellion.

It is stated that John C. Breckinridge is about to take editorial charge of one of the Lexington (Ky.) newspapers.

In Rock Island, Ill., on Tuesday last, the Democrats elected the Mayor and one Alderman, and the Republicans three Aldermen.

Benjamin Wedding, Republican, has been elected Mayor of Jerseyville, Ill., over Judge Joseph G. Scott, Democrat, by thirty-four majority.

A mass convention of the Republicans of North Carolina is called by the State Central Committee, to be held in Raleigh, May 11. The committee say that it is their opinion that an election should be held in that State on the first Thursday in August.

The New York Citizen is poking fun at the World and the Sun for being imposed upon by certain Democrats, who led them to believe that a great reformation was to take place in the Democratic party of the city. The Citizen says that "The editors of the World and the Sun will never forget or forgive the ridicule which has been brought upon them by their placing faith in the words of a body of men who were only engaged in a political game."

The Democratic papers in New Hampshire are in a terrible flutter at the report that their State Committee has declared in favor of the Labor Reform candidate for Governor. The Concord Patriot declares that the scheme would leave the party disorganized, and literally lying around loose; while the Portsmouth Times denounces it as the selling out of the party "for the benefit of a little side show," and says that it is the vilest and blackest treason to principle and to party.

The New York Times says: "Is there any shame in our judiciary? Two days ago one of its members said from the bench that 'it was curious, while everyone said he was for sale, the lawyers seemed to desire to have him hear all their cases.' Yesterday, again, he stated that he sent a reference to 'his friend,' a speech which provoked the laughter of the lawyers before him, and his own. Is such a joke more humiliating to the Judge or the bar?"

PERSONAL.

A. H. H. Stuart is to become a Washington editor.

A [illegible] to Prentice is proposed in Louisville.

Senator Morgan, of Poughkeepsie, has sold his ice to New York parties for $80,000.

Prince Bonaparte, who shot Noir, was to have met the young journalist at dinner two days after the unhappy event occurred which resulted in Noir's death.

The will of the late Bishop of Manchester exhibits, in a very marked degree, "the ruling passion strong in death." Many years ago his eldest daughter married one of His Lordship's chaplains—a man of exemplary character—without the Bishop's consent. She is excluded from all interest in her father's property, who explains his act in these terms: "This I do not in anger, but because I hold it a duty not to let such conduct as hers and the person she is married to prove successful."

Mr. Fechter performed thirty-six nights to houses averaging nightly $1,231, making:

Total receipts..........$45,258
Paid Mr. Fechter, at the rate of $540 currency per night..........$19,440
Average expenses of theatre (nightly) during the engagement of Mr. Fechter..........$795
Total for thirty-six nights..........$27,480
——$44,928 [?]
Profit to management..........$[illegible]

An Owensboro, Kentucky, despatch of March 1, says: "During the play of 'Richelieu' last night, McKean Buchanan appeared before the curtain twice—the first time requesting silence, the next to address a scathing rebuke for the slim house which greeted his first appearance. He said that he was acknowledged to be at the head of his profession, and was the only Southern actor acknowledged by foreign countries; that he is a native of New Orleans, and, while of the firm of Kennedy & Buchanan, had sent many hogsheads of sugar to this place. He offered to play again to-night if $150 were guaranteed. The party left to-day."

While the Shelleys occupied a friend's villa in Italy, the two servants, [illegible] and Antonio's [illegible], had a serious conjugal tempest. Hearing the man abusing and ill-treating his wife savagely, Shelley rushed upon him with a [illegible] shouting, "I'll shoot you! I'll shoot you!" Giuseppe ran for his life, Shelley in hot pursuit, [illegible] laurel grove close by [illegible]. The servant succeeded in [illegible] the master, and got back first into the villa. The poet, arriving presently, found the married [illegible] sitting most amicably together, addressing each other as "Caro" and "Carissima." They denied, when questioned, that they had been quarreling, [illegible] "You must have fancied it all, signor." And, Mrs. Shelley mischievously joining them in their mystification, the poet, who had often been [illegible] was induced to doubt the evidence of his own senses.

WASHINGTON.

The Newsy News.

Postal Telegraph.

Congressional Hucksters.

And Other Marketables.

[FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.]

WASHINGTON, Feb. 28.

To-day, two Congressmen resigned,—Golladay, who went to take a holiday, and Deweese, whose name will not permit of a rhyme. Both of them took advantage of Speaker Blaine's decision and resigned, to avoid worse. Golladay expected to be United States Senator a few months ago. He is a native of Tennessee and seems to be a tolerably low politician, answering well to Nasby's description of Bascom, keeper of the Cross-Roads grocery. Deweese is an Arkansas carpetbagger by birth, but went into the Union volunteer army as a private soldier in 1861, where he served with fair credit, so that at the close of the war he was given a Lieutenant's commission in the United States Regular Infantry; Deweese stepped out of the army like many better men to take part in carpet-bag politics, and General Dan. Sickles ordered him [illegible] part in a political convention in 1867. General Grant broke up the court-martial and released Deweese, whereupon Chief Justice Chase, the rival candidate for President, gave Deweese an office. A consequence is that Deweese is now a disgraced man, and the United States suffers in his degradation, all because our Generals have encouraged regular army people to look to politics for their promotion. Thus it is that Deweese, an officer of the regular army, vaults into Congress and forthwith proceeds to sell out cadetships for the same regular army which he deserted through avarice.

The next case calling for "resignation" (under Mr. Blaine's ruling) is that of Roderick Butler, of Tennessee, who, like Andrew Johnson, was brought up to the tailoring business. I was riding in a street car to-day with Butler, when a person next to me said:

"Who is that wiry, red bearded man?"

"Roderick R. Butler," I replied.

"The same who has been selling cadetships?"

"The same."

"He ought to have been called Roderick Dhu (Jew)."

JOKE.

A good thing is going the rounds, attributed to Morgan. He is said to have walked up to Whittemore on the eve of the latter's expulsion, last week, and said:

"Whittemore, I know how you can hold your seat."

"How?" asked Whittemore, earnestly.

"Get a Democrat to contest it."

BLAINE WRONG.

Speaker Blaine's decision in the Whittemore case, permitting that worthy to resign while his expulsion was pending, is condemned here by the sober second thought of men. Banks, ex-Speaker, and Dawes, called attention to that at the time, but the latter was called to order by Bingham, and Blaine sustained Bingham. Mr. Blaine relied upon Congressional precedents for his action, but none of these precedents will bear the test of parliamentary law. It is held in the English House of Commons that no member can resign unless disqualified by the acceptance of a Crown office, and hence the existence of the nondescript and ever-vacant office called the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds. Our parliamentary law, unless the contrary is specified, follows the precedent of the House of Commons, and, upon the subject of resignation, Barclay's Digest, the American manual of Congress, says not a word. Now, to allude to the parliamentary conscience of England upon the privilege of resignation, that the Chancellor of the Exchequer, who holds at his disposal the Stewardship of the Chiltern Hundreds, has refused it to members who have wished to resign precipitately from Parliament. In 1842 the member for Reading, in Berkshire, being in an awkward position before the House of Commons in a case of gross bribery, and being satisfied that an investigation committee was on the point of showing him up, felt very anxious to slip into the Chiltern Hundreds, which afforded him the only chance of leaving Parliament. As nobody can leave Parliament, except by taking a Crown office, the Chiltern Hundreds is kept always open for resigning members. But the Reading member was refused the Stewardship of Chiltern by the Chancellor, because, says the record, "he was of opinion that, by granting it, he would in some sort have made himself a party to transactions which he did not approve, and of which the House of Commons had imputed its condemnation."

With all admiration and regard for Mr. Blaine, I must say that he has not acted with that delicate consideration for his government which the Chancellor of the Exchequer observed. In one hour Whittemore would have been ignominiously expelled from Congress (as he should have been) but the Speaker, in the nick of time, facilitated his resignation. The Speaker thereby put it in the power of a conspiracy to stop the government by general resignations. Unless the speaker, upon his conscience, and by the best lights, is sure that he was right, he ought to reverse that decision, or take the judgment of the House upon it.

BUTLER AND THE PRESS.

It would be a great favor to me if you would permit me to say that I felt rather admiration than the contrary of Ben Butler when he whacked the newspaper folks here in his defence of Whittemore. No good comes to the newspaper profession by the absurd fraternization of its apprentices, and it is undeniable that correspondents have been leaders in the lobby at Washington for years. Some of these were in high favor with a concern organized here and called by the name of the "Correspondents' Club,"—which affair fell to pieces some months ago of its own superfluousness. Such men as Bartlett, Andrews, Stillson, and Piatt never touched this mutual admiration society, but stood on their several ends, and preferred to pass for gentlemen, rather than reporters. They felt that the power of the [illegible] nothing by going into a cabal; that the [illegible] of Truth needed the concert of no conspiracy to drive it home; that the weakness of the press before the people lay in its attempts to organize it and make a political or personal caucus of what should be the separate utterances of individual observers and thinkers. It is a favorite theory with some country editors and some amiable amateurs on the daily papers that there should be a vast coalition of all writers throughout the world, a freemasonry of milk-sops, so that, if Geary have his after-parts kicked in Texas, Sance in Maine should feel the blow through all his vast concavities. Every true writer knows that nothing worse could happen to the press than some such cowardly alliance as this. As well might all the orators in the nation have a club of their own, and, when Spreadeagle is criticised, Thunderguss must retort. The worst things which could happen to the nation would be an entire reduction of the press to the politicians, and an entire reduction of the press to itself. I apprehend that Mr. Butler's trouble is simply his failure to accomplish the first of these results. He is, as he alleges, altogether superior to the press, because there are some subjects which the press has exhausted, which Christianity has exhausted, which can no more be affected by newspaper writers than the dominion of the Devil. The newspaper press commits Mr. Butler to the nation, having, with the rarest unanimity in its history, pronounced upon him fully. The lawyer of a huckster in cadetships, he had very nearly dignified Mr. Whittemore by standing at his side; and it was under such circumstances that he paid the press this compliment. Since Faust, the inventor of printing, Mephistopheles has never chaperoned him so well.

THE POSTAL TELEGRAPH.

Before one of the committees of Congress the spectacle is now presented of two or three earnest men, animated with the love of progress, and working for the good of the people, resisting the combined telegraph monopolists. By the figures these few are adducing, by the light they are shedding upon the wires, the extortions, and the profits of the monopolists, it is plainly seen that good spirits are to work on the poor man's post-road,—the wire. One of the statements of Orton, the President of the Union Telegraph Company, is that telegraphing in America is cheaper than elsewhere in the world. To refute this I send you a carefully prepared table of telegraph rates, over nearly equal distances in Europe and in America. Since its preparation the American monopoly has unequally reduced its rates out of the dread of some such showing up as this. Stop the agitation, and it will resume them, or double them.

Paris to	Distance, Miles.	Tariff.
Calais	166	$0.50
Berne	322	60
Nantes	250	20
Aix-la-Chapelle	264	60
Brussels	215	60
Antwerp	245	60
Lyons	315	20
Strasbourg	319	20
Brest	285	20
Amsterdam	26[illegible]	60
Bordeaux	300	20
London	350	6[illegible]
Basle	440	6[illegible]
Frankfort	4[illegible]0	60
Stuttgart	440	60
Bayonne	485	20
Marseilles	[illegible]	20
Toulon	577	20
Hanover	515	60
Munich	585	60
Genoa	610	60
Milan	600	60
Hamburg	615	60
Salzburg	685	60
Nice	672	20
Berlin	71[illegible]	60
Dresden	770	6[illegible]
Florence	[illegible]	60
Prague	[illegible]	60
Ancona	840	60
Trieste	[illegible]	60
Vienna	890	60
Santander	875	60
Madrid	[illegible]	60
Copenhagen	920	1.40
Danzig	1000	60
Naples	1270	60
Stettin	[illegible]	60
Dresden	77[illegible]	60
Rome	1040	60
Pesth	100[illegible]	60
Lisbon	1270	1.60
Wilna	1310	2.10
Odessa	1400	2.10
Dunaburg	[illegible]	2.10
Riga	1522	2.10
St. Petersburg	[illegible]	2.10
Algiers	[illegible]	2.00
Constantinople	2200	4.50

New York to	Distance, Miles.	Tariff.
Washington	19[illegible]	$0.40
Augusta	[illegible]	65
Oswego	250	40
Portland	[illegible]	65
Bath	275	65
Rochester	290	50
Pittsburg	300	45
Camden	330	65
Belfast	350	65
Buffalo	330	50
Erie	[illegible]	1.00
Bangor	340	65
Cleveland	425	1.00
Toledo	470	1.00
Columbus	475	95
Sandusky	[illegible]	1.40
Cincinnati	[illegible]	1.00
Lexington	575	1.00
Dayton	[illegible]	1.00
Charleston	[illegible]	2.00
Fort Wayne	[illegible]	1.70
Lansing	[illegible]	1.55
Louisville	625	1.00
Indianapolis	620	1.90
New Albany	66[illegible]	1.75
Lafayette	700	1.95
Chicago	[illegible]	1.75
Racine	[illegible]	1.90
Milwaukee	770	1.90
Montgomery	880	2.05
St. Louis	[illegible]	2.00
Galena	[illegible]	2.25
Rock Island	900	2.25
Prairie du Chien	[illegible]	2.25
Quincy	[illegible]	2.00
Jefferson City	975	2.70
Mobile	1000	3.00
Peru	[illegible]	2.25
Madison	[illegible]	2.40
Little Rock	1050	4.00
Des Moines	1050	2.70
New Orleans	1150	[illegible]
Houston	[illegible]	5.00
Fort Kearney	[illegible]	5.25
Austin	[illegible]	[illegible]
S. Antonio	1550	5.50
Fort Laramie	1600	6.40
Denver	1700	[illegible]
Salt Lake City	2100	[illegible]

Hon. Cadwallader Washburn, to whom I am indebted for the above table—now first published—has also given me some notes upon foreign telegraphing.

In Belgium the entire outlay of $443,068 for telegraph material has been gradually recovered by the excess of the receipts over the expenditure. But this is not all. At the close of the [illegible] there remained a surplus [illegible] amounting to about [illegible].

Sweden, by the postal telegraphic system, shows a net profit of $1.91 and $2.70 respectively, for each mile of telegraphic line in operation. For 10 cents a message is transmitted from one part to any other of Switzerland, where, to nearly every Post Office, even in remote localities, a telegraph station is attached.

The telegraphic system of Switzerland has, [illegible] attained greater development than in any other European State. In Belgium the system is also very complete; it appears, however, that with a population of about 4,800,000 inhabitants, the number of messages reached only 1,302,000 in the year 1868,—being equal to an average of 313 messages to every 1,000 inhabitants. [illegible] with a population barely [illegible] produced 1,173,000 messages, or, as stated above, an average of 451.

These things encourage us to go on and grade the poor man's post-road,—the wire. As far as Switzerland, the only republic in Europe, is ahead of the bourgeois, we shall lead all the republics in harnessing the lightning.

GATH.

THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

Reply of Postmaster General Creswell to the Resolutions of the Senate Calling for Information in Regard to the Printing of Blank Petitions for the Abolition of the Franking Privilege.

The following reply of the Postmaster General to the Senate resolutions asking for information concerning the blanks for the abolition of the franking privilege has been transmitted to the President of the Senate:

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, D. C., February 26, 1870.

Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Vice President of the United States:

SIR: In compliance with two resolutions of the Senate, adopted on the 9th instant, requesting information relative to blank petitions [illegible] from this department asking the abolition of the franking privilege, I have the honor to state that the number of petitions sent through the mails for public use was 19,000, the printing of which, including [illegible] costing, including paper, $95.53, making the total cost of circulars and petitions, $409.15, as reported to the following letter received from the Government Printer:

OFFICE OF THE CONGRESSIONAL PRINTER,
WASHINGTON, January 21, 1870.

Hon. W. H. H. Terrill, Third Assistant Postmaster General:

SIR: In answer to yours of this date, [illegible] to be furnished with number of copies of [illegible] printed for the Post Office Department and the cost of the same, I will say that on December 21, 50,000 copies, petition abolition of franking privilege..........$364.50; December 29, 20,000 copies of same..........139.57; December 31, 25,0[illegible] copies, circular, abolition of franking privilege..........95.53

Total..........$409.15 [?]

Very respectfully,
H. H. CLAPP,
Chief Clerk.

These petitions and circulars were printed by my order, and the expense thereof was defrayed by the office of the Congressional Printer. No part of the expense was charged against any fund appropriated for the use of this department. No extra expense was incurred for envelopes or clerk hire in sending out these documents. They were forwarded to Postmasters in envelopes prepared for official returns of the amount of matter received from the various Post Offices, the object being to obtain accurate returns of the amount of free matter passing through the mails, for the information of this department and of Congress.

The petition and circular were prepared under my direction, in accordance with the views expressed by the President in his late message, and in response to what was believed to be a very general wish of the people that the franking privilege should be abolished.

Reference to the circular accompanying the blank petition will show that no attempt was made on the part of this department to influence the views of Postmasters respecting the abolition of the franking privilege. They were simply requested to give citizens who were in favor of the measure an opportunity to so express themselves in a way that I supposed to be perfectly legitimate and proper, that is, by petition; my belief was that the minds of the people were already made up on the important question, and my object in furnishing the blank petitions was to afford them an opportunity of expressing their wishes to Congress. This I considered my duty, and I acted accordingly.

For the further information of the Senate, the petition and circular are herewith furnished:

ABOLITION OF THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.
To the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States:

The petition of the undersigned, citizens of ——, respectfully represents: That the abuses of the "franking privilege," and frauds incident thereto, have assumed such enormous proportions that its total abolition has become a necessity. It loads the mails with hundreds of tons of matter properly chargeable with postage, greatly increasing their weight, bulk, and cost of transportation; and, in many cases, retarding the transmission and delivery of legitimate correspondence. It is a special privilege, the benefits of which accrue to the favored few at the expense of the many. It has been the fruitful cause of large deficiencies charged upon the National Treasury for the support of the Post Office Department, amounting to millions of dollars annually. It has seriously impaired the usefulness and efficiency of the postal service in meeting the just expectations and increasing wants of the people, in respect to reduced postage charges and enlarged mail accommodations. For these, and other reasons which might be urged, your petitioners humbly pray that your honorable bodies will pass a law abolishing the franking privilege, and, as in duty bound, they will ever pray, &c.

NOTE TO POSTMASTERS.

The enclosed blank petition to Congress is forwarded to you in response to the very generally expressed wish of the people of the United States that the "franking privilege" be abolished.

The President and the Postmaster General, in their official communications to Congress at the present session, have strongly and earnestly recommended this reform; and, without intending to interfere with your own views, you are respectfully requested to give the citizens within the delivery of your office early opportunity to sign the petition. For this purpose several blanks will be supplied to the larger Post Offices; and it is suggested that they be placed at the prominent business centres, or other places frequented by the public, where those interested in the reform, and all who desire to add the weight of their names to the behest of this important measure may have every reasonable facility for so doing.

It is further suggested that each Postmaster will personally see that the petition, or petitions, (so circulated and signed within the delivery of his office), be forwarded to the United States Senator, Representative, or Delegate in Congress, representing his State, district, or Territory, as early as the first day of February, 1870, to the end that the question may receive early, and due consideration at the present session of the National Legislature.

W. H. H. TERRELL,
Third Assistant Postmaster General.

POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT,
WASHINGTON, Dec. 20, '69.

In regard to the authority for preparing blanks [illegible] the expense of the Government, I would respectfully refer to the second section of the act of Congress, approved August 26, 1852 (10 Stats., 31), which provides "that it shall be the duty of the Superintendent of Public Printing to receive from the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives all matter ordered by Congress to be printed, and from the several heads of departments and chiefs of bureaus all matter ordered by them respectively, to be printed at the [illegible]."

Also to Section 3, Act February 22, 1867 (14 Stat., 398), creating Congressional Printer, etc., [illegible].

One of the blanks referred to is the "tabular statement" [illegible] of the returns received for the month of January, A. D. 1870, from Postmasters, of quantity, weight, kind, &c., of franked matter sent and received, together with an analysis of the same, showing the quantity, weight, &c., thereof, referable to each executive Department of the government, and to the two houses of Congress, respectively." It is [illegible] I caused to be prepared a blank for monthly returns by Postmasters of free matter mailed at their respective offices, with a circular containing instructions relative to said returns, copies of which are herewith sent.

It will be seen that my instructions covered the blanks which would give sufficient data for the compilation of the statement referred to, in the aggregate of free matter received at the mails from the 1st of January to the 1st of July of this year. No returns were called for of quantity, weight, kind, &c., of franked or free matter sent from or to the several executive departments and from and to the two houses of Congress, which would not be made without incurring heavy expense, and causing great delay in forwarding such matter.

Thus far only partial returns have been received, made in accordance with the blanks and instructions before referred to, and as every Post Office is required to report, several weeks must elapse before all can be received and properly arranged for the month of January.

Desiring, however, to furnish as far as possible the information asked for by the resolution of the Senate, I directed a statement to be made up from the returns of such of the offices as have reported to the Department, embracing most of those of the principal cities. Many of these returns are imperfect. At some of the large offices, including Washington, D. C., the weight of free matter, both written and printed, was taken in bulk, and the postage thereon calculated by weight in gross, at the established rates, instead of by each single rate, thus losing all the fractions which carry additional rates if each letter or package had been rated separately. If the ordinary method of rating postage had been observed at such offices the amount reported by them would have been increased about 25 per cent. In some of the offices the circulars were not received in time to commence their account at the beginning of the month, and in others the instructions of the department were not properly understood and enforced.

The following summary will exhibit results as reported in 454 Post offices:

RETURNS FROM 454 POST OFFICES FOR MONTH OF JANUARY, 1870.

Number of letters sent, 666,901; postage thereon, at regular rates..........$117,399.73
Weight of printed matter sent, 346,194 lbs; postage thereon at regular rates..........[illegible]

Cost of free matter sent from 454 Post Offices..........[illegible]

Considering this exhibit, I think it safe to estimate that if the postage at regular rates had been charged and collected on the free matter sent during the month of January last, from all the Post Offices of the United States, the aggregate amount would have exceeded $[illegible], at this rate the total for one year would reach $[illegible].

It will afford me pleasure, from time to time to communicate to the Senate additional and more specific information, as the same shall be received and tabulated.

The following statement of the number of persons entitled by law to frank mail matter was embraced in my annual report of November 15, 1869, in which is given the number of persons so entitled by law to frank mail matter in each Executive Department, respectively:

STATEMENT OF OFFICIALS EXERCISING THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.

President of the United States and his Secretary	2
Vice President	1
Members of the Cabinet	7
United States Senators	74
Members of Congress	241
Delegates in Congress	9
Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives	2
Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerk, &c., State Department	[illegible]
Assistant Attorney General and Chief Clerk	[illegible]
Assistant Secretary, Commissioners, Chief Clerk, &c., Interior Department	[illegible]
Chief of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, &c., of Navy Department	17
Chief of Bureaus, Chief Clerk, &c., of War Department	21
Assistant Secretaries, Chief Clerks, &c., of the Treasury Department	[illegible]
Assistant Postmasters General, Superintendents of Foreign Mails and Money Order System, and Chief Clerks Post Office Department	[illegible]
Total	440
Add Internal Revenue Officers (Assessors, and Assistant Collectors and Deputies)	[illegible]
Postmasters on 1st November, 1869	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]

In addition to the foregoing, the franking privilege was granted to Mary Lincoln, widow of Abraham Lincoln, by act of February 10, 1866, and to the Congressional Printer, by act of March 2, 1867.

With regard to the character and extent of the privilege granted to each person, I beg to refer to the act of March 3, 1863, the authority to frank mail matter was conferred upon, and limited to, the persons therein named.

By one of the resolutions aforesaid, I am also directed "to communicate to the Senate the frauds which have been practised upon the [illegible] in the exercise of the said franking privilege, contained in the said petitions, are founded."

To this I reply that, from the nature of the case, it is impossible to give precise information [illegible] this point. [illegible] the sender, [illegible] are committed [illegible] of the department [illegible] permit the detection of [illegible] applications for [illegible] purpose, I have [illegible] and cannot be [illegible] warranted by law. This [illegible] must at all hazards be maintained, [illegible] equally with lawful matter. It is only the comparatively small [illegible] returned to the Dead Letter Office that can be subjected to an open examination. From this quarter alone not a few cases have been reported to the department, where books, papers, and circulars, not printed by order of Congress, and even sealed and social letters, have been transmitted under cover of a frank, and afterward returned to the Dead Letter Office, having failed to reach the persons addressed.

In most of these cases it is true, that the franks [illegible] it afterward [illegible] instances [illegible] [illegible] the department with the name of the offender. No amount of labor or vigilance would enable the department to present facts in detail as to frauds under cover of the franking privilege. It could not do so, even if the Post Office Department should employ a corps of detectives for that work alone so large as the entire force of special agents now at its command, and the attempt would involve a continuous contest with all who are entitled to exercise the privilege. If the facts of each particular case could be ascertained, remedies could be applied, and it would then only be necessary to reform the franking privilege. The system itself must be abolished, because it invites to fraud with a promise of impunity. And hence I repeat what I have already said in the language of another, "There is no middle ground between no franking and boundless franking."

Although unable to give facts in detail, it is yet notorious that the abuses have been gross, [illegible] under cover of the franking privilege have been enormous. Besides the cases mentioned above, which are continually occurring, I hope I may be permitted, without offence, to state, that in times of excited political campaigns, the various parties have been accustomed to employ franks to transmit whatever [illegible] [illegible] The practice had grown into a bad custom, which can only be abolished by repealing the privilege under which it finds shelter.

I am happy, however, to be able to say that under the recent action of the House, and of the [illegible] the amount of postage stamps and stamped envelopes ordered and issued for the month of January, 1870, over the amount ordered and issued for the same month of the preceding year. The following table will exhibit this comparison in detail:

Comparative statement of stamps and stamped envelopes ordered and issued to Postmasters and United States Consuls, during the months ending January 31, 1869 and 1870.

STAMPS.

Denomination.	Jan., 1869. Ordered.	Jan., 1870. Ordered.
1-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
2-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
3-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
6-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
12-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
15-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
24-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
30-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]
90-cent	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total value of stamps ordered during the month of January, 1870..........[illegible]
Total value of stamps ordered during the month of January, 1869..........1,798,142
Gain..........$297,145 [?]

Denominations.	January, 1869. Plain.	January, 1869. Req'st.	January, 1870. Plain.	January, 1870. Req'st.
1-cent circular and drop	$ 5,000	$ 4,000	$ 1,000	$ 3,000
2-cent circular	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
3-cent No. 1	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Total value of plain envelopes ordered during the month of January, 1870..........[illegible]
do do do 1869..........[illegible]
Loss..........$784.00 [?]
Total value of request envelopes ordered during the month of January, 1870..........[illegible]
do do do 1869..........[illegible]
Gain..........$14,366.50 [?]

Briefly stated the results are:
Gain on stamps for January, 1870, over January, 1869..........$297,145.00 [?]
Gain on stamped envelopes and wrappers..........14,968.50 [?]
Total gain..........$312,113.50 [?]
Less loss on plain (non-request) envelopes..........784.00 [?]
Actual net gain..........$311,329.00 [?]

It might be claimed that considerable part of this extraordinary gain is owing to the fact that a sound public sentiment, and the knowledge that all free matter was then undergoing a careful inspection and computation in all post offices, have induced many persons to purchase stamps [illegible] economical, though less patriotic, way of forwarding their mail matter.

After a careful and impartial reconsideration of the whole subject, I am confirmed in my opinion that the requisite degree of improvement in the postal service can only be won by first repealing the franking privilege. In my judgment no system, consistent with the rights of the people, that can tolerate the [illegible] of the franking privilege [illegible] to administer the postal service for over 40,000,000 people, increasing in numbers at the rate of more than [illegible] per cent per annum. To discharge that duty faithfully we shall be compelled to give cheaper and enlarged facilities to the great mass of our population, and to invite them to make their willing contributions to the support of our postal establishment, by proving it to be equal in all respects to the postal services of other nations.

By comparing the receipts (less nothing about expenditures) of the postal service of the United States with the receipts of that of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, it will appear that the two-cent rate of the latter, without the franking privilege, yields a much greater revenue than the three cent rate of the former, with the franking privilege. The following table has been carefully prepared:

United Kingdom, compared for the year 1867-'8 [?]

	United States, year ending June 30, 1869.	United Kingdom, year ending December 31, 1868.
Population	(estim'd) 40,022,356 [?]	30,[illegible]
No. of letters delivered	(estim'd) 480,000,000 [?]	774,831,000 [?]
No. of letters to each person	12	[illegible]
Gross revenue	$16,292,166.16 [?]	$22,341,070 [?]
Amount of revenue to each person of aggregate population	40 cents	77 cents

Why should not the number of letters and the revenue to each person in the United States be as great as the number of letters and the revenue to each person in the United Kingdom? If there is the gross postal receipts of the United States would be increased [illegible] or nearly double the actual receipts for that year. I believe sincerely that the time has come to accept such reforms as will make our postal service equal in every way to any that exists. I know that no real economy can become possible or be made while the franking privilege is allowed to continue. Hence I most earnestly renew my recommendation for its repeal.

Questions of so much importance may be safely committed to an enlightened and patriotic Congress.

I am, very respectfully, your obedient servant,
JNO. A. J. CRESWELL,
Postmaster General.

INSURANCE IN MISSOURI.

Frauds and Swindling Resulting from Insufficient Safeguards.

The following is an extract from the first annual report of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department to the Legislature of Missouri:

The necessity of a new insurance, of a stringent legal enactment regulating the conduct of insurance companies, and protecting the people against the great wrongs that could be and were practised by irresponsible and fraudulent companies, will be seen when we consider the condition of insurance affairs in this State at the time of the passage of the law of March 10, 1869. There were no police regulations of any kind governing either home or foreign companies. No reports or examinations were made or required, and it was very difficult for any person but an officer of a company to gain any positive or correct information of its condition and transactions. In some companies that came under my examination, but few books of any kind were kept, and there were written up in such a slovenly manner, and so [illegible] that even the officers of the companies could tell nothing about the entries, and it is believed they were not very desirous of giving to them a true interpretation. A wide door was left open for dishonest companies of other States to come and prosecute their swindling operations amongst our people. Agents of such companies covered the State, wrote risks on special and novel plans, and defrauded without fear of penalty. Of such companies, those incorporated in this State and organized on the "mutual" plan, to do fire insurance, were most productive of mischief and fraud. There was nothing on our statute books to prevent any [illegible] stricken adventurers from organizing or [illegible] patter, and, as they offered to Directors, officers and agents rare and rich opportunities [illegible] Any five or more persons could procure a license from the Secretary of State and become a corporate body to do insurance upon the mutual plan, merely upon filing in the office of the Clerk of the County Court where the company was to be organized, articles of agreement, setting forth the name they assume, the place where it was proposed to be located, and the number of Directors proposed to be selected. Under the law such companies had power to extend their business to all parts of the United States; persons insuring property therein for more than twelve months became members, and, in most cases, without knowledge of the legal fact, gave to the companies upon their property pledged, while their policies were in force. These were held to meet proportional parts of all losses that might occur, and all assessments that might be made by the company. These members were at the mercy of, or were under the control, and who had a way of confiding themselves in office.

The following brief statement of facts, brought out by personal examinations of the affairs of some of these mutual fire companies made by my direction, will show how they were operated. Reports of these examinations are on file in the department. The statement of facts will apply to nearly all of the companies into which special examinations were made. I am glad to say that a few honorable exceptions were found. After procuring certificates of incorporation, the incorporators would first proceed to make themselves members of the new companies by effecting insurance for themselves for twelve months, or more, as required by law. But as the law did not fix a limit to the amount of insurance necessary for such purpose, and as such persons were not possessed of large estates, or had not sufficient confidence in their undertaking, it was a common thing to find one policy covering the property for a greater amount than [illegible] to $1,500, while others insured in sums varying from $2,000 to $5,000. The property insured in such cases generally being furniture, wearing apparel and such other inconsiderable [illegible] The premium rate was ten per cent of the amount insured, and the cash premium paid at the time of taking insurance was the ten per cent of the premium notes. Thus, upon the payment of cost of policies, and cash assessments of from fifty cents to fifteen dollars each, [illegible] [illegible] and then would proceed to elect the directors. The next step taken by such Incorporators and Directors of the company would be to elect themselves Directors, Presidents, and to fix the salaries [illegible] [illegible] sufficient compensation [illegible] In each Board of Directors a few souls were chosen to influential, but unsuspecting persons, whose names were intended to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] standing. The affairs of the companies were in all cases controlled, and the funds handled, by the two or three persons in the inside, [illegible] and one of the two Managing Directors, [illegible] Directors. They, as Managing Directors [illegible] approve, and report to the Board [illegible] correct. Formidable statements of the financial condition of the company [illegible]

The affairs of others are yet to be examined and probably proceeded against. Irresponsible companies are fast being weeded out, and it is to be hoped that soon it will be only necessary to know that an insurance company does business in this State, to know that it is worthy of public confidence.

BULLION VERSUS PAPER.

Wall Street Repudiates the Legal Tender Opinion.

From the New York Sun, March 3.

Yesterday being the first day of the month, and the first general interest day since the promulgation of the opinion of the United States Supreme Court on the legal tender question, much interest was manifested throughout the community to learn the disposition of the great financial institutions in regard thereto. The various Life Insurance Companies, Trust Companies, Savings Banks, and other similar companies, holding millions of dollars under investment in bonds and mortgages, their action on the receipt of interest was looked for to establish precedents and fix a custom under the new and authorized exposition of the law.

A reporter of the Sun visited the principal life insurance companies during the afternoon and was courteously received by the several Presidents, who unhesitatingly answered his interrogatories, and thus enabled him to state the situation as follows:

Mutual of New York—Frederick L. Winston, President. Amount invested in bonds and mortgages, upwards of $15,500,000. Interest payable semi-annually, partially in March and September; more in June and December. The company yesterday received all interest due and tendered in greenbacks. The question of exacting gold has been submitted to the legal advisers of the corporation, who have not yet reported. Until their opinion is received, greenbacks will continue to be taken. It will then remain for the Directors to determine whether to exact gold or not.

New York Life—Morris Franklin, President. [illegible] the second company in rank in the city, though its funds are not exclusively in bonds and mortgages, whose its bonds less than $5,000,000. It yesterday received all interest money tendered in greenbacks, and will continue to do so for the present.

Manhattan—Henry Stokes, President, about $1,000,000 in bonds and mortgages. Received all interest tendered yesterday in greenbacks, and will continue to do so until called upon to pay [illegible] in gold. If holders of policies demand gold, then the company must exact gold. Will do as other companies do.

Washington—Cyrus Curtiss, President, has but a small amount in bonds and mortgages, and received greenbacks yesterday. It was his [illegible] under the question settled; the opinion of the Supreme Court may yet be reversed. The question is one that originated with and was created by our national troubles, and the consequence should now be decided upon the basis [illegible] [illegible]

New York Life Insurance and Trust Company—David Thompson, President. Received greenbacks, [illegible] [illegible] short and unsatisfactory, leaving impression that the company is disposed to exact gold when it can, but will take currency if tendered upon.

A number of other companies were visited, but [illegible] above may be accepted as a sample of all the replies received. As a general rule, no attention was paid to the opinion of the Supreme Court, and interest money was received in currency, as at present.

The trust companies were more reticent than the life companies. There was [illegible] [illegible] day yesterday than there will be on the 1st of June, and it was difficult to ascertain what rule was adopted. Mr. John A. Stewart, President of the United States Trust Company, which is the heaviest institution of the kind in the city, having a capital of $1,500,000, received the reporter very politely, but declined giving any information for publication, as to what the Trust Company, or what any other company in the city, intended. He remarked that he would give the information personally to the reporter, or to anybody else who might call, but did not wish to have their intentions and conclusions paraded in the newspapers. The reporter learned, however, from other sources, that the decision has been arrived at regarding the matter, but that a meeting of the Directors has been called to consider it. In the meantime they, in common with other trust companies, are receiving interest in currency, but do not care to advertise the fact, lest it might encourage their legal rights hereafter. The readers of the Sun will therefore please consider this information [illegible]

The savings banks were all doing business yesterday on the accustomed greenback basis, receiving all interest due in currency, and paying their obligations in the same representative of value.

The reporter called upon many of the regular banks and bankers in Wall street; and its vicinity in quest of information on the interesting subject. There seemed to be no unanimity of action in regard to it, although it was the first interest-paying day since the decision. Business men, as a general thing, had not considered the matter fully, and were disposed to let the ball roll along until they had fixed upon a line of action. The Bank of America, the wealthiest of the State banks, having a capital of $3,000,000, received interest on a few mortgages, and as the mortgages and bonds on a greenback basis, unless the bonds were expressly payable in gold. When instructions as to demand gold for coupons of ordinary character, they declined receiving gold. They also received for interest on bonds, and the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the payment rule throughout the day.

Foreign holders of American securities, however, considered gold, or all obligations contracted before the decision. In most cases this was refused, and the claimants refused the currency, thus leaving the matter in abeyance. Occasionally the currency was received under protest. Agents generally had not been instructed in the matter, and the paying agent was as anxious to secure himself as the receiving agent to secure his principal against loss. And thus many claims remained unsettled at the close of business, though perfectly friendly relations existed between the parties, and no one's solvency was affected thereby. It would be impossible to make any intelligent estimate of the amount of such deferred claims, but they will aggregate a pretty large sum, and give rise, doubtless, to a large batch of law-suits.

Among the private bankers and financial agents business was very quiet, currency being given and received for interest and principal on all contracts made prior to now, and no questions asked. Messrs. M. K. Jessup & Co., of Pine street, who represent large railroad interests as well as several party estates, were receiving and paying currency, as usual, and understood that such a course had been tacitly agreed to all around, at least for the present. Mr. Jessup considered that the street was governed more by custom than the law in such matters, and that until a new custom was established the decision would not affect the street to any extent. As to foreign creditors, he was aware they were demanding principal and interest on all contracts in gold, [illegible] [illegible] There would undoubtedly be interchange of views on the subject and some definite rule adopted soon. But until that time greenbacks would continue to be the currency of the street.

The National Finances—Important Letter from Senator Sherman.

COMMITTEE OF FINANCE, UNITED STATES SENATE, WASHINGTON, Feb. 24, 1870.

DEAR SIR: In reply to your inquiry, I furnish you the following statements from official sources:

The income of the government from March 1, 1868, to March 1, 1869, was as follows:

From Customs..........$175,[illegible]
From Internal Revenue..........[illegible]
From other sources..........[illegible]

Total..........[illegible]

The income of the government from March 1, 1869, to March 1, 1870 (estimating for the last six days of the year, from February 23 to 28), will be: From Customs..........$179,[illegible]; From Internal Revenue..........[illegible]; From other sources..........[illegible]

Total..........[illegible]
Income in 1868-9..........[illegible]

Increase in favor of 1869-70..........[illegible]

This statement is not absolutely correct, because the accounts of the departments are kept by quarters and not by months, but it is very nearly so, and may be relied on for all ordinary purposes of comparison.

The total expenditures from March 1, 1868, to February 1, 1869, were..........$[illegible]
The total expenditures from March 1, 1869, to February 1, 1870, were..........$[illegible]

Decrease in expenditures..........[illegible]
Increase in taxes..........[illegible]

Total..........[illegible]

Actual payment of the public debt from March 1, 1869, to February 1, 1870..........[illegible]
Estimated payment in February..........[illegible]

Total..........[illegible]

Reduction of [illegible] [illegible]

Very respectfully, JOHN SHERMAN.
Hon. A. H. [illegible]

Accident No. 2 on the Mississippi Central Railroad.

From the Memphis (Tenn.) Avalanche, Feb. 27.

In the Avalanche of yesterday morning a brief account was published of a terrible railroad accident on the Mississippi Central Railroad, [illegible] in which between fifteen and twenty persons were killed and a large number of passengers seriously injured. [illegible]

THE FENIAN ASSASSIN.

Further Particulars of the Shooting of P. J. Meehan—Keenan "An Instrument"—Commitment of the Prisoner—The Evidence—Strong Proofs of Guilt.

From the New York Herald, March 3.

The shooting of Mr. Patrick J. Meehan on Monday evening by Dr. Keenan, of the Fenian organization, has created a profound sensation. The matter was discussed throughout the city yesterday with varying degrees of sympathy, but all united in denouncing the cowardly and brutal attempted assassination [illegible] [illegible] among the members and believers in the Fenian Brotherhood, and the inquiry was on every Irishman's lips, "How is Meehan?" From an associate of Mr. Edward L. Carey and Mr. M. J. Hynes, [illegible] [illegible] rooms, No. 10 West Fourth street. Among those were E. L. Carey, M. J. Hynes, Frank Gallagher, J. C. O'Brien, James Gibbons, Colonel Quinn, Colonel [illegible] Richard McCloud, and Major [illegible] [illegible] company with Mr. Meehan. Mr. Keenan stopped in the hallway to put on his overcoat, the rest of the gentlemen proceeding [illegible] down the stairs, save Mr. Frank Gallagher, who followed Mr. Meehan. They reached the sidewalk. Mr. Gallagher still in the rear of Meehan. The latter gentleman had gone but a short distance, some sixty yards—when Keenan advanced and shot him behind the left ear, the course of the ball, as then supposed, being in an upward direction. The wounded man having been removed to the drug store at the corner of Broadway and Fourth street, was shortly afterward taken to the residence of his friend, Mr. Carey, No. 45 Pine street. Mr. Meehan lay in the house all day yesterday suffering agonizing pains from the extreme severity of the wound. Over five hundred people called during the day, solicitous as to the fate of Mr. Meehan, who is widely respected by a numerous circle of friends. Over one hundred telegrams of a condolatory nature were received, all freighted with expressions of deep regard. As to his condition, there is a wealth of hopes that he will recover, but a multitude of fears that the shooting may prove fatal. Dr. Willard Parker and Dr. Cole called professionally in the afternoon, at 4 o'clock, to attend the patient. Mr. Meehan asserts that the ball is located in his neck, as there seems to be the seat of sensation; but this is not credited by his friends, who declare such a thing impossible. When a feeling on the part of the victim could only be a [illegible] [illegible] from some portion of the brain or head, whither the ball may be lodged. Among the callers yesterday were Colonel Roberts and many others. The family of the sufferer was at his bedside throughout the day.

Mr. Meehan's friends decline to state what they consider to be the motives that actuated Dr. Keenan to bring, as the evidence proclaims he is. They only say, with significance, "He was an instrument." They utterly reject the idea that there was anything of political enmity between Mr. Meehan and Dr. Keenan, and state their relations were cordial and friendly. They further affirm that Mr. Keenan was never a Secretary of the Fenian Brotherhood, but was only retained in the capacity of clerk, and that Keenan could not have been impelled by any grievance of his own. Concerning the two parcels that were discharged when the revolver was found on Keenan's person, it is understood that proof will be offered that Keenan discharged one barrel on Saturday night at the Fenian headquarters by way of experiment. When the case comes to trial the interesting question will be answered, "What were Keenan's motives?" There remains but little doubt in the minds of those who understand the workings of Fenianism in this country that the cause should be attributed to a deep-seated feeling that Mr. Meehan had not proved loyal to the Brotherhood. But this, of course, is mere speculation. It is a case, however, wherein the wickedest and foulest instincts of revenge have full opportunity [illegible] culture, who had yet many years of usefulness before him. Keenan is a man of some education, and is about 35 years of age. He was educated in Ireland, is a physician, and is said to have a countenance not altogether prepossessing.

Keenan was yesterday morning arraigned before Justice Cox, at Jefferson Market, by Officers [illegible] and upon complaint of [illegible] E. Downey, a Fenian Senator from Providence, R. I., on behalf of the wounded man, was committed to await the result of the injuries.

Christian Entableer, a fireman attached to Engine Company No. 33, in Mercer street, the party who made the arrest—testified that a few minutes before 11 o'clock, on Monday night, he was in Fourth street and heard a pistol discharged; immediately after observed the prisoner run toward Broadway, and, then being closely pursued, observed him put his hand in his pocket and walk at a lively gait; he pursued and caught him in Mercer street, near Fourth, and gave him into the custody of Officer Strouse, of the Central Office.

Richard McCloud, of the Waverley House, testified that at the time the shooting occurred he was walking near the side of Mr. Meehan, Keenan came out of No. 10 West Fourth street and followed them a short distance, when witness was started by the report of a pistol, and on turning round saw Meehan fall to the ground. Keenan, after the shot was fired, stepped suddenly to the rear [illegible]

Officer Strouse testified that on Monday night he brought Keenan into the presence of Meehan, in company with Roundsman Randall and Officer Dunn, in the drug store corner of Broadway and Fourth street; there were present the officers, John C. O'Brien and Edward L. Carey. Witness asked Meehan, pointing to Keenan, "Is that the man?" Meehan replied, "Yes, that's the man." Upon searching the prisoner in the station witness found a large-sized Colt's revolver upon him, having two of the chambers discharged.

Catherine McKenna, of 183 Bleecker street, who happened to be standing in the door near which the affray took place, testified to seeing a man with a slouch hat and red hair (similar to that of the prisoner) pull out a revolver and fire at a man ahead of him; she did not see his face, but thinks that the prisoner is the man.

This closed the evidence. The prisoner seemed quite unconcerned about the matter during the investigation, and still denies being the party who fired the shot, alleging that the shots fired from the revolver had been fired off in the building, as an experiment.

THE INDIAN.

Frontier Views of the Proper Policy to be Pursued Toward Him.

From the Virginia City (Montana) Times, Feb. 13.

[illegible] When Colonel Chivington, acting upon a just conception of Indian character, and the proper method of securing peace [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

From the Bozeman City (Montana) Pioneer, Feb. 12.

The late brilliant dash of Colonel Baker and his command, resulting in the death of [illegible] [illegible]

We need not dwell upon the details of the long catalogue of crimes—involving the horrible deaths of many citizens—[illegible] [illegible]

Our frontiers believe to be fated ground; against them, until their last Indians is complete, it will henceforth be useless to present the argument of the Eastern Montana as the most promising field for future predatory excursions. [illegible]

We hope contemporaries, and true friends of Western progress everywhere, who should have the opportunity, to give this effort [illegible] [illegible]

AMONG THE ICEBERGS.

The Propeller Bertschy in a Fix off Grand Haven—Two Days' Siege in the Ice—Narrow Escapes of Passengers Getting Ashore.

From the Grand Rapids (Mich.) Eagle, March 2.

The hardest freeze of the winter, Sunday, February 20, will be remembered by [illegible] [illegible]

APPARITION OF JOSEPH TUTTLE.

His Declaration and Testimony—The Horses Claimed as Stolen Property—Rearrest of Tuttle for Horse Stealing.

From the St. Louis Democrat, March 2.

The lately famous young man named Joseph Tuttle, [illegible] [illegible]

"On Tuesday, February 22, about 7 o'clock in the morning, I bought two horses of Mr. George [illegible] [illegible] to Venice, Illinois, paying [illegible] [illegible] gave me a bill of sale. I then went through Venice with the horses, bound to the East St. Louis Ferry, where I was stopped at 10 o'clock a. m. by a man named Lambert, claiming to be a Constable from Venice. Lambert wanted me to return to Venice and give an account of myself and the horses. While returning to Venice, Lambert asked me for the bill of sale of the horses, which I gave him. On reaching Venice, Lambert [illegible] [illegible] in a room adjoining the Court-room, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]

"A Deputy Constable named Dickey then took me into the bar-room, and there Dickey, with [illegible] [illegible]

"Between 1 and 2 o'clock the Justice of the Peace came in, and asked Dickey if the lights had been put out in the court room and the fires attended to. Dickey said, 'Yes.' The Justice then whispered to Dickey, and also to the barkeeper. [illegible]

"Having been released I concluded to go to St. Louis, and started in that direction, but had not proceeded more than thirty or forty feet, when a crowd, led by Dickey and Wright, commenced firing at me with their revolvers. [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, March 4:

[illegible]

NORTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

SOUTH OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

WEST OF CITY LIMITS.

[illegible]

The Washington correspondent of the London News was greatly pleased with Prince Arthur's visit to the capital [illegible] [illegible]

THE COURTS.

Detective John J. Kelly Held to Bail on Three Charges.

Accessory to Larceny—Failure to Account for Property—Civil Suit for Damages.

The Female Check-Raiser Gets Two Years at Joliet.

Recorder's Court.

DETECTIVE KELLY.

On Thursday evening, Policeman John J. Kelly, detailed on the detective force, was arrested upon a bench warrant which issued from this court. The charges against him were that, in violation of the charter, he had not returned property, [illegible] [illegible] prisoner, to the custodian appointed [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]

"And affiant says that the said Kelly never paid any of said money back to the said affiant; [illegible]

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST KELLY.

Subsequently proceedings were commenced against him on the civil side of the court, to recover the money alleged to have been taken from the [illegible] [illegible]

TWO YEARS FOR CHECK RAISING.

Annie H. Thomas, alias Clara Baker, charged by indictment, with having "raised" a draft, was tried. [illegible]

[illegible]

Circuit Court.

[illegible]

Superior Court.

[illegible]

United States Circuit Court.

[illegible]

United States District Court.

BANKRUPT NOTICE.

[illegible]

County Court.

THE ESTATE OF [illegible]

[illegible]

The Police Courts.

[illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the [illegible] 1870.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
June 14, 1858	Bonds	5 p. ct	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest..........$2,107,[illegible]

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	Certificates	3 p. ct	$45,[illegible]	On demand (interest ceases [illegible])
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 p. ct	14,000,000.00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions.

Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money..........[illegible]

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

[illegible]

Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..........[illegible]

Debt Bearing no Interest.

[illegible]

Aggregate of debt bearing no interest..........[illegible]

Recapitulation.

Debt bearing interest in coin, viz.: Bonds at 5 per cent; Bonds at 6 per cent..........[illegible]
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz.: Certificates, 3 per cent interest; Navy pension fund, 3 per cent interest..........[illegible]
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity..........[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest, viz.: Demand and legal tender notes; Fractional currency; Certificates of gold deposited..........[illegible]

Total debt—Principal and interest to date, including coupons due not presented for payment..........[illegible]
Amount in Treasury—Coin; Currency; Sinking fund in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon; Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon..........[illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury..........[illegible]
Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo..........[illegible]
Decrease of debt during the past month..........[illegible]
Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869..........[illegible]

Six per cent Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Union Pacific Co.	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Kansas Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Sioux City & Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Br. U. P., assignees of Atchison & Pike's Peak	1,600,000	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Western Pacific	1,970,560 [?]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]
	Total issued	[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the public debt, as appears from the books and [illegible] in the department at the close of business on the last day of February, 1870.

[illegible] RAISE AND MOVE BUILDINGS [illegible]
Banks, Bankers, Corporations, and others, subject to check at sight, and allow interest on daily balances. [illegible]

THE PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

Statement of the Public Debt of the United States on the 1st day of March, 1870.

Debt Bearing Coin Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
[illegible]	Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
[illegible]	Bonds, 1881	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
[illegible]	Bonds, 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May and Nov.
[illegible]	Bonds, 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Mch. and Sept.
[illegible]	Bonds, 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	May and Nov.
[illegible]	Bonds, 5-20s	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of debt bearing coin interest			[illegible]	Coupons due, not presented	[illegible]	

Debt Bearing Interest in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	When Redeemable or Payable.	Accrued Interest.	When Payable.
March 2, 1867, and July 25, 1868	Certificates	3 ℘ ct	$45,555,000.00	On demand (interest ceases when called for)	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 23, 1868	Navy Pension Fund	3 ℘ ct	14,000,000.00	Interest only applicable to payment of pensions	[illegible]	Jan. and July.
Aggregate of debt bearing interest in lawful money			$59,555,000.00		[illegible]	

Debt on which Interest has Ceased Since Maturity.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Rate.	Amount Outstanding.	Matured.	Accrued Interest.
[illegible]	Bonds	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Bonds (Texas Indemnity)	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Certificates of Indebtedness	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Compound interest notes	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Temporary loan	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	Treasury notes (3 years)	7 3-10 ℘ ct	[illegible]	Aug. 15, 1867, and June and July 15, 1868	[illegible]
Aggregate of debt on which interest has ceased since maturity			[illegible]		[illegible]

Debt Bearing no Interest.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.
July 17, 1861	Demand notes	[illegible]
[illegible]	U. S. legal tenders	[illegible]
July 17, 1862; March 3, 1863; June 30, 1864	Fractional currency, 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th series	[illegible]
March 3, 1863	Certificates for gold deposited	[illegible]
Aggregate of debt bearing no interest		[illegible]

Recapitulation.

		Amount Outstanding.	Interest.
Debt bearing interest in coin, viz.: Bonds at 6 per cent.; Bonds at 5 per cent.	[illegible]	$2,107,939,650.00	$33,705,342.54
Debt bearing interest in lawful money, viz.: Certificates, 3 per cent interest; Navy pension fund, 3 per cent interest	$45,555,000.00; 14,000,000.00	59,555,000.00	[illegible]
Debt on which interest has ceased since maturity		[illegible]	[illegible]
Debt bearing no interest, viz.: Demand and legal tender notes; Fractional currency; Certificates of gold deposited	[illegible]	440,442,917.18	
		2,611,910,844.25	[illegible]

Total debt—Principal and interest to date, including coupons due not presented for payment .... [illegible]

Amount in Treasury—Coin; Currency; Sinking fund, in United States coin interest bonds, and accrued interest thereon; Other United States coin interest bonds purchased, and accrued interest thereon .... [illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury .... [illegible]

Debt, less amount in the Treasury on the 1st ultimo .... [illegible]

Decrease of debt during the past month .... [illegible]

Decrease of debt since March 1, 1869 .... [illegible]

Six per cent Bonds Issued to the Pacific Railroad Companies, Interest Payable in Lawful Money.

Authorizing Acts.	Character of Issue.	Amount Outstanding.	Interest Payable.	Interest accrued and not yet paid.	Interest paid by United States.	Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	Balance of interest paid by United States.
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Union Pacific Co.	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Kansas Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Sioux City & Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Central Branch U. P., assignees of Atchison & Pike's Peak	1,600,000	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July 1, '62 & July 2, '64	Western Pacific	[illegible]	Jan. and July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total Issued		[illegible]		[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The foregoing is a correct statement of the Public Debt, as appears from the books and Treasurer's returns in the department on the close of business on the last day of February, 1870.

GEORGE S. BOUTWELL,
Secretary of the Treasury.

THE COURTS.

Detective John J. Kelly Held to Bail on Three Charges.

Accessory to Larceny—Failure to Account for Property—Civil Suit for Damages.

The Female Check-Raiser Gets Two Years at Joliet.

Recorder's Court.

[illegible] Kelly, detained on the detective force, was arrested upon a bench warrant which issued from this court. The charges against him were that, in violation of the charter, he had not returned property, [illegible] ... [illegible]

CIVIL SUIT AGAINST KELLY.

Subsequently proceedings were commenced against him on the civil side of the court, to recover the money alleged to have been taken; this proceeding being on the part of the man from whom the property wrongfully converted by Johnson was stolen. [illegible]

Circuit Court.

SOUTH PARK CONDEMNATIONS.

South Park Commissioners v. Sarah E. Martin et als. [illegible]

ILLEGAL TAXATION.

Hugh Maher v. The Town of Lyons. This was a bill to enjoin the collection of a tax levied upon personal property [illegible]

Superior Court.

TWO PARTNERS FILE TWO BILLS.

Frank L. Smith v. Albion K. Norris. [illegible]

ALLEGED OUTRAGE UPON A WOMAN.

Jacob Winistorfert and his wife Barbara v. Christopher Simons. Trespass. Damages laid at $5,000, with capias. [illegible]

ALLEGED MALICIOUS PROSECUTION.

August F. Schoen v. Rodolph Dittmar and Charles H. Cloth. Case. Damages laid at $5,000, with capias. Suit brought to recover for an alleged malicious prosecution for an assault with a deadly weapon.

DECREE OF FORECLOSURE.

James Clayton et als. v. Cornelius R. Russell et als. Decree passed for foreclosure of a mortgage on Lots 5, 8, 14, 16, 19, 20, and 23, Igleheart's subdivision of the southwest quarter of Section 7, 38, 14.

United States Circuit Court.

NOTICE.

Motions for new trials in the causes heard at the present term may be argued this day. There are ten such motions on the calendar.

NEW SUITS.

Edward Stone et al. v. John C. White. Ejectment for the northeast quarter of Section 18, 11, north Range 6, east, in Peoria County.

United States District Court.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Bankruptcy issues will be taken up on Monday before the District Judge, W. H. Blodgett, with a jury.

IN BANKRUPTCY.

Discharged.—Jacob G. Grubb, of Chicago.

County Court.

THE REWARD OF SORORITY.

Estate of Ann Crowley. Will proven and letters testamentary issued to William H. Dobson, under bond of $25,000. [illegible]

TAXES OF EVANSTON.

Theodore Reese, Collector of the village of Evanston, presented his application for judgment on the delinquent tax list of Evanston. [illegible]

GUARDIANSHIP.

Catharine O'Byrne was appointed guardian of her own children, Sarah and John, under bond of $4,000.

IN SESSION TO-DAY.

This court will be in session this day, contrary to usual custom, for the purpose of disposing of claims.

The Police Courts.

SOUTH SIDE COURT.

[illegible]

REAL ESTATE.

Warrantee deeds, conveying city and suburban property within seven miles of the Court House, filed for record on Friday, March 4: [illegible]

MONETARY AND COMMERCIAL.

MONETARY.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4.

One of the most important things to business men, in connection with the decline in gold, is to know how closely the real prices of the commodities in which they deal are following it. This is not quite so easy to keep track of in all the fluctuations of prices of both gold and commodities, when the confusing element of the fluctuating value of the currency is added. In order to make it plain what has thus far been the effect of the decline in gold on some of our leading products, and also to show what ought to be the effect on the prices of the same articles, we give below a set of tables showing the actual currency quotations, compared with the actual gold values, and also a table showing what would be the currency quotations if the decline in gold had its full effect. Every one admits that we our surplus of the products mentioned below must be sold in the great consuming market of England, the prices of those articles in this market must be governed, to a great extent, by the prices in Liverpool, and with a view to show what has been the influence of that market as regards this, we give below the price of three of the leading articles on the first of the year, as compared with the present:

	Wheat.	Corn.	Pork.
January 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 5	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It must be admitted that the foregoing figures not only do not admit of any advance in prices in this market when the amount of last years' crops in all parts of the world is taken into consideration, but on the contrary favor a decline. The following table, however, shows that in the actual currency quotations, there has been no general decline, corn and pork being lower, and wheat being higher:

	Wheat.	Corn.	M. Pork.	Gold.
January 3	[illegible]	72	$28.00	120
January 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	27.00	121
February 12	[illegible]	70	27.00	120
February 21	[illegible]	69	27.00	[illegible]
[illegible]	[illegible]	70	26.00	[illegible]
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

But in the meantime the price of gold has fallen nearly 7 per cent, and, as the currency quotations have not responded in proportion, the real effect has been to make an arbitrary and nominal advance in all gold prices since the middle of January, as will be seen by the following table, in which the above currency quotations are turned into gold, counting gold at the premium at which it stood at each date, as shown in the fifth column of the table:

	Wheat.	Corn.	M. Pork.	Gold.
Jan. 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120
Jan. 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	121
Feb. 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	120
Feb. 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Feb. 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It is evident that currency prices of products have not followed the price of gold, else the currency prices turned into gold would not show an increase in gold prices as above. Now let us suppose that the *actual gold prices* of each of these articles had remained the same as at the beginning of the year, and that the currency quotations had followed the price of gold as closely as they would do if it was positively known that each decline in the price of gold was permanent. In this case the following would be the exact currency quotations for each of the articles at the several dates:

	Wheat, per bu.	Corn, per bu.	M. Pork, per brl.	Gold.
January 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
January 15	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 12	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 21	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February 28	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 3	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March 4	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

It will be seen, by comparing this table with the second one, that, independent of the influence of foreign markets, the decline in gold has made a further decline in the currency quotations of grains necessary. Pork, however, having already declined from the effects of the foreign markets, has temporarily got beyond the decline in gold, though its present price, like the others, has not yet felt the effect of the decline in gold.

The rapid decline of gold and so that all classes of people, even the gold speculators whose occupation depends on it, have lost confidence in the continuance of any considerable premium on gold, and as this decline affords a prospect of some time soon getting back to a real money basis, for all business purposes it becomes important to know what will be the effect when gold shall touch a point where silver would be at par with currency. Our silver coinage in the fractional parts of a dollar was, by act of Congress before the war, debased below its nominal value, as compared with gold, in order to prevent it being drawn off in exportation with the great current of silver which even yet pours through the principal cities of Europe into Asia, where it is absorbed. To keep the silver coinage from flowing off with this current, the half dollars were debased somewhat below the gold standard. In general times it is estimated that, considering the wear of silver coins that have been in circulation any length of time, the depreciation is nearly 4 per cent, and [illegible] ... [illegible]

The money market shows no symptoms of change. The demand for money is moderately active, but banks are in a condition to accommodate all first class customers, and such borrowers find no particular difficulty in getting what they ask for. Currency movements are unusually quiet. There is little going to the country and quite as little coming in, and in general the money market may be called quiet.

Exchange is quite firm at par for sales between banks. At the counter, some banks are charging customers a premium of 1-10; others are selling at par. The buying rate at the counter is generally 1-10 discount.

There were no sales at the Stock Board to-day. The following bids and offers were made:

	Sellers' Asks.	Buyers' Bids.
United States 6s, 1881	115	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1862	[illegible]	112
United States 5-20s, 1864	[illegible]	110
United States 5-20s, 1865	[illegible]	110
United States 5-20s, 1865 (new)	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1867	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 5-20s, 1868	[illegible]	[illegible]
United States 10-40s	[illegible]	[illegible]
American gold	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chicago City 7s (water)	[illegible]	90
Chicago City 7s (sewerage)	[illegible]	90
Chicago City 7s (municipal)	[illegible]	90
Cook Co. 7s	[illegible]	[illegible]
Chamber of Commerce	110	[illegible]
Chicago Dock Company	60	[illegible]
BANKS.		
Fifth National Bank	117	110
City National Bank	[illegible]	105
Merchants' National Bank	[illegible]	[illegible]
State Savings Institution	[illegible]	[illegible]
INSURANCE.		
Firemen's Ins. Co.	[illegible]	160
Mutual Security Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumberman's Ins. Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Merchants' Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Republic Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Commercial Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Equitable Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Garden City Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lamar Insurance Co.	[illegible]	[illegible]
CHICAGO CITY RAILROADS.		
South Division	[illegible]	[illegible]
West Division	110	[illegible]

The following were dealers' quotations for buying and selling United States bonds in this market this afternoon, as furnished by C. L. Boyd:

	Buying.	Selling.
6s '81	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s '62	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s '64	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s '65, old	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s '65, new	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s '67	[illegible]	[illegible]
5-20s '68	[illegible]	[illegible]
10-40s, large	[illegible]	[illegible]

The range of gold in New York, to-day, was: [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 4.—The Gold Room to-day has been the scene of the most intense excitement and the lowest figures of [illegible] ... [illegible]

COMMERCIAL.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4.

The following table shows the receipts and shipments of produce at this point during the past twenty-four hours:

	Receipts. 1870.	Receipts. 1869.	Shipments. 1870.	Shipments. 1869.
Flour, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wheat, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Corn, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Oats, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Rye, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Barley, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Grass seed, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Broom corn, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cut meats, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Beef, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Pork, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lard, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tallow, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Butter, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Dressed hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Live hogs, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cattle, No.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Hides, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Highwines, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wool, lbs	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Potatoes, bu	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lumber, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Shingles, m	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Salt, brls	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The following grain has been received since the above table was made up: 99 cars wheat; 17 cars corn; 7 cars oats; 1 car rye. Total, 124 cars, or 44,000 bu.

There was a fair attendance on 'Change to-day, and a moderate activity, but very irregular markets. Articles which are exported to Europe were quite weak, in sympathy with the decline in gold, while those which were limited to domestic consumption were but little affected, and a firmer tone was met with in corn and barley. The transactions were principally speculative, many shipping orders having been withdrawn.

Highwines were inactive, and nominally easier, with reported buyers at 88c, and holders asking 90c.

Dressed hogs were firm and higher, under a fair inquiry for shipping lots, the supply being light, and the prospects being that it will soon cease, as the season is far advanced. Heavy lots sold at $10.62½@11.00. The market closed dull at $10.00@10.25 for light and soft lots, and firm at $10.12½@10.50 for good heavy lots for shipment.

Provisions were dull and weak, with little doing. Mess pork was very weak early, there being no buyers at over $25.50 for cash lots, which was 50c off. Towards noon there was a sale at $25.75, and then $25.87½ was bid, the market closing with few sellers at that figure, and seller April easier than cash lots. Lard was dull and about ¼c lower, the gold quotation having a marked effect upon it, as our lard is largely exported to Europe. Meats were almost inactive and easier, but scarcely lower, there being shortly few buyers, while full cured lots are scarce, there being very little in the city, and, therefore, none offering. The market closed at the following range of prices: [illegible] ... [illegible]

A dull, heavy feeling pervaded the market for flour on 'Change, to-day, and, in the majority of cases, prices were shaded to the extent of 10@25c per brl, some sales being made [illegible] ... [illegible]

Wheat was lower and rather dull, though quite strong in view of the reported inactivity in New York, and the decline in gold. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Corn was more active and irregular. Old (No. 2) was dull and easier, there being no consumptive demand. No grade was buoyant, being in light supply, while it was rather extensively sought for by the distillers, with some inquiry for shipment. There is also a noticeable improvement in the quality of no grade, much of it being nearly dry enough to store, and therefore worth nearly as much as No. 2, for manufacturing purposes. It was little higher to-day, and new was also strong at 1@1½c advance. The market closed at 69½@69½c for No. 2; 66c for new, and 57c for no grade, the outside in "up town" houses. [illegible] ... [illegible]

Oats were dull and a little better than nominal, the only cash sales being of a few car lots for local consumption, at ¼@½c decline. There has been no shipping demand to speak of for some time past; in fact, oats are scarcely worth more than [illegible] to ship to New York. The market opened at 37½c, and closed dull with sellers at that quotation. Sales for cash and seller the month were made of 21,600 bu at 37½c; [illegible] ... [illegible]

Rye was quiet and steady, opening dull, but closing firm at 67@67½c for No. 2, and 63@65c for rejected. Sales were: 400 bu No. 2 at 67½c; 400 bu do at 67c.

Barley was very quiet, but quoted firm by holders, as there was a little more inquiry from the brewers, who have been picking up sample lots quietly for several days past. No. 2 was quoted to-day at 65@70c; No. 3 at 51@53c; and rejected at 50@60c. Sales were: 400 bu Canada on private terms; 400 bu choice Minnesota at $1.05; 400 bu do at 90c; 400 bu No. 3 at 41c.

Seeds were quiet, at $8.75@8.75 for clover, and $4.00@4.10 for Timothy. Choice lots are generally held at $4.50. The stock of timothy in store is stated at 7,000 sacks.

The Board of Directors this afternoon appointed W. P. Tompkins to the office of Registrar of grain receipts, under the rules adopted by the Board of Trade on Wednesday last.

The following telegrams were received on 'Change to-day:

NEW YORK, March 4.

Flour unsettled and heavy at $4.00@5.00. Wheat inactive and nominal. Corn firm and quiet; old, $1.03 in store; new sprung at 98@99c. Oats quiet at 55c in store. Pork dull; $26.00 bid. Lard unsettled and nominal. Dressed hogs dull and weak at $11.50@11.75. Hogs nominal. Gold, 112⅞. Whiskey neglected and nominal.

CLOSING.

Flour lower at $4.75@5.00. Wheat unsettled and inactive; No. 2, $1.12@1.15; amber, $1.20@1.24. Corn inactive and scarce; 98@99c. Oats quiet at 55c. Pork weak; $26.00 bid. Lard easier. Whiskey dull at $1.00. Hogs nominal.

LIVERPOOL, March 4—11:15 a. m.

Flour, 19s 9d. Winter wheat, 8s 6d; red, 7s 6d; white, 9s 6d. Corn at 27s 3d. Pork, 92s 6d. Lard, 66s.

LATER—1:30 P. M.

Flour, 20s. Winter wheat, 8s 7d; red, 7s 6d; white, 9s 6d. Receipts last three days, 12,500 qrs, 5,000 of which are American.

LATER.

At the "Open Board," No. 2 spring wheat was in light demand, and prices ruled lower, closing at 77@77c spot, and 78@78½c seller last half. Corn and oats were unmentioned. Pork products were quiet, at the closing figures on 'Change.

There was a fair local and Eastern demand for live hogs, and, with a limited number offering, yesterday's prices were well sustained, sales ranging at $8.00@9.25 for common to extra. The cattle market was quiet and easy at the decline noted yesterday. Sales were reported at $4.75@7.87.

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4.

The receipts of live stock during the week, as reported by the Secretary of the Union Stock Yards Company: [illegible]

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Tuesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Wednesday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Thursday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Friday	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Total	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Same time last week	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

The receipts to-day were by the following roads: By Illinois Central Road; By Burlington & Quincy Road; By Northwestern Road; By Fort Wayne Road; By Rock Island Road. [illegible]

BEEF CATTLE—[illegible] ... [illegible]

CATTLE SALES TO-DAY. [illegible]

HOGS—As compared with the prices current yesterday afternoon, there was no material change to-day. [illegible] ... [illegible]

SHEEP—Were in fair local and shipping demand, and the market ruled steady and firm at previous rates, at $4.00@6.25 for common to medium, and $6.50@7.50 for good to strictly choice. All are sold.

CHICAGO DAILY MARKET.

FRIDAY EVENING, March 4.

Sales of grain, flour and provisions may be found in the commercial article. [illegible] ... [illegible]

BRAN—[illegible]

COAL—[illegible]

COFFEE—We note another reduction of ½c on Java, and ½c on the outside figures for some to choice Rio. The demand was moderate. We quote as follows: [illegible]

DRESSED HOGS—[illegible]

EGGS—[illegible]

FRUITS AND NUTS—[illegible]

GREEN FRUITS. [illegible]

DRIED FRUITS. [illegible]

NUTS. [illegible]

FISH—An active trade was done [illegible] ... [illegible]

FEATHERS—[illegible]

GREASE—Sales of 8 bbls white at 11¼c.

HONEY—Sales of 18 lbs strained at 25c; 125 lbs comb at [illegible]

HAY—There was no change for the better in the condition of the market. The inquiry was of a limited character, and buyers and sellers quite irregular. We quote on track as follows: [illegible]

HIDES—[illegible] ... [illegible]

IRON AND STEEL—The movement in this market to-day was a fair one, and quotations were a trifle firmer, but nominally unchanged: [illegible]

LEATHER—[illegible]

HEMLOCK. [illegible]

OAK. [illegible]

LUMBER—[illegible] ... [illegible]

METALS—[illegible]

NAILS—[illegible]

OILS—[illegible]

POTATOES—[illegible]

SALT—[illegible]

STARCH—[illegible]

SUGARS—The demand for sugars to-day was only fair, and prices sustained a decline of ¼c all round. [illegible]

SYRUPS—[illegible]

SODA AND SALERATUS—[illegible]

TEAS—[illegible]

TOBACCO—[illegible]

WOOL—[illegible]

WOOD—A moderate demand existed for wood, and the ruling prices were [illegible]

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Foreign Markets.

FINANCIAL.

LONDON, March 4—11:15 a. m.—Consols for money, [illegible] ... [illegible]

LIVERPOOL, March 4—11:15 a. m.—Flour, 19s 9d. [illegible] ... [illegible]

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[illegible] ... [illegible]

The Produce Markets.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 4.—[illegible] ... [illegible]

PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull; Western extra family, [illegible]. Wheat quiet; Pennsylvania red, $1.25. Rye held at $1.00. Corn—Small business; new yellow, 91@92c. Oats steady and unchanged.

WHISKEY—Firmer at $1.00@1.02.

TOLEDO.

TOLEDO, March 4—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull. Wheat quiet and unchanged; No. 1 white Michigan, $1.22; amber, $1.09; No. 1 red held at $1.14, with $1.12 bid; No. 2 do held at $1.07, with $1.05 bid; No. 3 do, 99c. Corn active and ½c better; new, 74½c; no grade, 69c. Oats dull; No. 1, 46c.

CLOVER SEED—$8.10.

RECEIPTS—[illegible] brls flour, 2,000 bu wheat, 3,150 bu corn, 1,500 bu oats.

SHIPMENTS—1,000 brls flour, 400 bu wheat, 3,000 bu [illegible]

BALTIMORE.

BALTIMORE, March 4—BREADSTUFFS—Flour—Steady and in good demand; Western superfine, $4.25@4.50. Wheat firm and unchanged; Pennsylvania red, $1.23. Corn—90@92c for white and yellow. Oats, 54c. Rye, 90@95c.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork firm at $27.00@27.50. Bacon firm; rib sides, 15c; clear rib, 15½c; shoulders, 11½@12c; hams, 19@20c. Lard quiet at 16½c.

WHISKEY—Dull at $1.00.

NASHVILLE.

NASHVILLE, March 4—COTTON—Dull; low middling, 19½@20c; good ordinary, 18c. Stock, 4,565 bales.

MILWAUKEE.

MILWAUKEE, March 4—BREADSTUFFS—Flour nominal. Wheat quiet at 77½c for No. 1; 75½c for No. 2. Oats unchanged. Corn firmer, at 58c for new. Rye nominal.

DRESSED HOGS—Firmer, at $10.00@10.25.

RECEIPTS—Flour, 2,100 brls; wheat, 14,000 bu.

SHIPMENTS—Flour, 4,000 brls.

2:10 P. M.—Wheat quiet and weak, at 77½c for No. 1; 75½c for No. 2; no sales.

DETROIT.

DETROIT, March 4—BREADSTUFFS—Flour active, at $4.85@5.25. Wheat a shade weaker; extra at $1.12; No. 1, $1.05@1.06. Corn—New, 75c; old, 80c. Oats, 48c. Barley lower; $1.60 per cental.

CLOVER SEED—Quiet at $8.00@8.25.

CINCINNATI.

CINCINNATI, March 4—BREADSTUFFS—Flour dull, but not lower; family, $4.60@4.80. [illegible] ... [illegible]

ST. LOUIS.

ST. LOUIS, March 4—TOBACCO—Active and firm. [illegible] ... [illegible]

MEMPHIS.

MEMPHIS, March 4—COTTON—In demand at [illegible] ... [illegible]

CLEVELAND.

CLEVELAND, March 4—[illegible] ... [illegible]

LOUISVILLE.

LOUISVILLE, March 4—[illegible] ... [illegible]

MEDICAL CARDS.

Vigorous Manhood.

To those who are suffering from a want of virile power, from whatever cause, Dr. JAMES can assure a cure, restoring the organs to full power and vigor. CHRONIC, MERCURIAL, BLOOD and SKIN DISORDERS, SYPHILITIC and all diseases of a venereal character are radically and permanently cured. The terrible poison eradicated from the system by a NEUTRALIZER known only by him and a safe and certain cure. [illegible] ... New Orleans, and for the last ten years located in Chicago, and has successfully treated more diseases of a private nature than any other physician in the country. Office and parlors 21 and 23 Randolph-st., corner of Dearborn—up stairs. Office hours, 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. P. O. Drawer [illegible], Chicago, Ill. Send stamp for pamphlet for more particulars on special diseases of both sexes. Sent to any address in sealed envelope.

Dr. Bassett,

167 South Clark-st., Chicago, cures (or no charge) the worst cases of seminal weakness, by a new method. He is a graduate of the University of Philadelphia, and is the most reliable physician in the city for all Chronic and Sexual Diseases of both sexes. Send stamps for Theory of Nervous and Sexual Disease. Consultation free and confidential.

Private Consultations

And treatment in all private matters—male or female. DR. L. SANGAR, of Landiner. Prize Lecture and Book for the Married, 50 cents. Female Pills, certain and reliable in all cases—$1.00. Female Irregularities successfully treated. Also, NERVINE PILLS—sure cure for victims of self-abuse—$1.10 by mail. Enclose stamp and address P. O. Box [illegible], Chicago.

Wedlock.

THE BASIS OF CIVIL SOCIETY.—Essays for Young Men, on the honor and happiness of Marriage and the evils and dangers of Celibacy; with sanitary help for the attainment of man's true position in life. Sent free, in sealed envelopes. Address, HOWARD ASSOCIATION, Box P, Philadelphia, Pa.

Your Destiny

And Future Prospects in Life clearly revealed by Dr. [illegible], at 213 East Madison-st. [illegible] ... [illegible] his "Guide to Health and Long Life." His circular about winning the affections of the opposite sex, will be sent gratis with it.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Wheaton's Ointment

Will cure the Itch.

WHEATON'S OINTMENT will cure Salt Rheum. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures old Sores. WHEATON'S OINTMENT cures all Diseases of the Skin. Price 50 cents; by mail 60 cents. All Druggists sell it. WEEKS & POTTER, Boston Propr's.

MACHINERY.

PORTABLE STEAM ENGINES,

Combining the maximum of efficiency, durability and economy with the minimum of weight and price. They are widely and favorably known, more than [illegible] being in use. All warranted satisfactory or no sale. Descriptive circulars sent on application. Address J. C. HOADLEY & CO., Lawrence, Mass.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.'S

Through Line to California and China. FARES GREATLY REDUCED.

Steamers leave Pier No. 42, North River, foot of Canal st., at 12 o'clock noon, on the 5th and 21st of every month (except when those days fall on Sunday, then the day preceding).

March 5—HENRY CHAUNCEY, Capt. Maury, connecting with GOLDEN CITY, Capt. Comstock.

March 21—ALASKA, Capt. Gray, connecting with COLORADO, Capt. Parsons.

One hundred pounds of baggage allowed free to each adult. Medicine and attendance free.

[illegible]

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA.

Steamer CHINA leaving San Francisco, April 1, 1870.

For freight and passage tickets, or further information, apply at the PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY'S office, on the wharf, foot of Canal st., North River, New York. [illegible] Agency, corner Lasalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. J. A. WARRACK, Agent.

LONDON AND NEW YORK STEAMSHIP LINE.

Steamers of this line leave Pier No. 3, N. R., fortnightly.

DIRECT TO LONDON.

PARAGUAY, Dixon, March 19, at noon.

Rates of Passage in Cabin, $90 and $70; steerage, $30, in currency. Steerage tickets from London \$[illegible]

Passengers booked to Hamburg, Bremen, Havre, Paris, Antwerp and Rotterdam, at cheapest currency rates. For freight or passage apply to HOWLAND & ASPINWALL, Agents, [illegible] New York; or to JAS. WARRACK, corner Lasalle and Madison-sts., Chicago. For freight to H. BRAINE, [illegible] Agent.

[illegible]—TRI-WEEKLY LINE.

The following steamers will leave Charleston for Florida, via Savannah, three times a week, after arrival of the New York Steamship and the North Eastern Railroad Train.

PILOT BOY, (Inland Route,) every Sunday morning at 8 o'clock.

DICTATOR, every Tuesday evening at 8 o'clock.

CITY POINT, every Friday evening at 8 o'clock.

Through tickets to be had of all Charleston and Savannah Steamship Lines, and to all points. Through Bills of Lading given. J. D. AIKEN & CO., Agents at Charleston. L. J. GUILMARTIN & CO., Agents at Savannah.

EDUCATIONAL.

YOUNG LADIES' SEMINARY.

GLEN COVE, LONG ISLAND, unsurpassed for its home comforts and educational advantages; is specially recommended by the Rt. Rev. A. N. Littlejohn. Spring Term commences April 1st. [illegible] Address J. S. BURWOOD, Principal.

SCALES.

FAIRBANKS' STANDARD SCALES

OF ALL SIZES.

FAIRBANKS, GREENLEAF & CO., 226 & 228 Lake-st., Chicago.

RAILROADS.

Arrival and Departure of Trains

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

CHICAGO & NORTHWESTERN RAILROAD. [illegible]

FREEPORT LINE. [illegible]

MILWAUKEE DIVISION. [illegible]

WISCONSIN DIVISION. [illegible]

ILLINOIS CENTRAL. [illegible]

LAKE SHORE AND MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILWAY. [illegible]

MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, BURLINGTON & QUINCY RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ALTON & ST. LOUIS RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, DANVILLE & VINCENNES RAILROAD. [illegible]

CHICAGO, ROCK ISLAND & PACIFIC RAILROAD. [illegible]

PITTSBURGH, CINCINNATI & ST. LOUIS R. R. (CINCINNATI AIR LINE). [illegible]

MEDICAL.

HELMBOLD'S

CONCENTRATED

FLUID

EXTRACT BUCHU.

THE GREAT DIURETIC.

The Proprietor trusts that his Remedies, from the fact of being advertised, may not be classed as Patent Medicines.

BUCHU, in one form or other, has been prescribed by every educated Physician for more than

Two Hundred Years.

H. T. HELMBOLD claims a superior mode of extracting its virtues. The experiments were made while engaged in the DRUG business in the city of Philadelphia nineteen years ago, prompted by the alarming increase of diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, Gravel, and Urinary Organs, existing in both sexes. These diseases were attracting as much attention as diseases of the liver or any other organ of the body. Upon the sound and healthy condition of these organs, the nervous system and liver were involved, and the happiness of the entire human family depended.

The Buchu, acting favorably upon both Liver and Kidneys, to prepare it so that it would retain its strength and active principle was his aim. It must not be made as housekeepers make tea, by boiling. It is a delicate Leaf, and its active principle would be destroyed by such a process. It must be prepared in VACUO, and of the long-leaf, fresh and carefully selected.

THE SUPERIORITY OF MY MODE OF PREPARATION ACKNOWLEDGED, I now ship to the point (CAPE OF GOOD HOPE) where the leaves are gathered large quantities of

MY FLUID EXTRACT.

THE ARTICLE STANDS PRE-EMINENT, AND IS KNOWN IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

The first and most important object was to offer to the afflicted a remedy that was perfectly safe, and could be taken by adults—children. Ignorant persons, who pay no attention to dose, direction or advice, who might reason, "That if a teaspoonful taken occasionally did good, two would do better, and perhaps a bottle would cure in a day."

Many have broken down their health by dissipation and on this principle, but they have been years in doing so.

What I would have understood is that no injury can arise from its use. It is as safe as any article of food, but patients must not expect any medicine to rebuild a wrecked or shattered constitution in a few days, and perhaps with a single bottle.

Notwithstanding the number of years I have been distance that may not be aware of all the facts, and who would like to be satisfied on all the points. Having been educated a druggist, I append the following:

From the Largest Manufacturing Chemist in the World.

"I am acquainted with Mr. H. T. Helmbold. He occupied the Drug Store opposite my residence, and was successful in conducting the business where others had not been equally so before him. I have been favorably impressed with his character and enterprise.

"WILLIAM WEIGHTMAN,
Firm of Powers & Weightman,
"Manufacturing Chemists, Ninth and Brown-sts., Philadelphia, Nov. 15, 1866."

I propose to give evidence that this remedy is not a Patent Medicine. The objection which generally lies against all discoveries and inventions in medicine is "Publicity." If somebody should discover a remedy to remove life, or an infallible cure for cholera or consumption, what a monster he would be to withhold his knowledge. We have yet to learn from what chapter or verse in Scripture to quote, "that man may not hasten the other of this follow-men of any disease."

Nor have we asked Pickwick, Afraid Proctor, or, in short, men who are possessed of every kind of trust but common sense, and all kinds of opinions but their own. The Buchu is a good thing—it has hundreds of thousands of living witnesses to attest its virtue and commend it. It is the prejudice of bigots and the envy of "Quacks." We offer the following evidence:

See Journal of Pharmacy.

See Remarks made by Dr. Ephraim McDowell, a celebrated Physician, and member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico-Chirurgical Review, published by Benjamin Travers, Fellow of Royal College of Surgeons, London.

See Prof. Dewees' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the late celebrated Dr. Physick, Philadelphia.

And most of the late Standard Works on Medicine.

SEE Medical Properties contained in Dispensatory of the United States, of which the following is a correct copy:

BUCHU.—Its odor is strong, diffusive, and somewhat aromatic; its taste is bitterish, and analogous to that of mint. It is given chiefly in complaints of the Urinary Organs, such as Gravel, Chronic Catarrh of the Bladder, morbid irritation of the Bladder and Urethra, disease of the Prostrate Gland, and Retention or the Incontinence of Urine, from a loss of tone in the parts concerned in its evacuation. It has also been recommended in Dyspepsia, Chronic Rheumatism, Cutaneous Affections, and Dropsy.

TESTIMONY.

Cure of Gravel of Five Years' Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

SAVANNAH, Tenn., May 14, 1869.

Dr. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Dear Sir: We introduced your "Fluid Extract Buchu" in this County about eight months ago, and are happy to state that it is meeting with universal favor. We wish to inform you of one instance (among many) where your "Buchu" has worked wonders. A man in our County, named J. B. Estell, had been suffering about five years with gravel. About six weeks ago he bought of us one bottle of your "Buchu," and before he was through with one bottle he passed a gravel that weighs eight grains, which we now have on exhibition in our drug store. He says that he will never be without the "Buchu" in his house again. Your preparations are gaining favor every day.

Very respectfully yours, &c.,
ECCLES & HINKLE, Druggists.

Cure of Bladder and Kidney Affection of Long Standing—Stone Passed, and to be Seen.

WESTPORT, Conn., Sept. 3, 1868.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq.:

Dear Sir: I commenced taking your "Extract of Buchu" about two weeks since for an affection of the gravel, bladder and kidneys. I have suffered by spells very much for a long time past. But yesterday relief came through the means of your "Buchu." A stone passed from my bladder about the size of a large pea, and I now feel perfectly well, and entirely free from the pain that I have suffered. I attribute my cure to your preparation, and shall be most happy to recommend it. [illegible] afflicted to try it. I have great faith in its curative powers.

Yours truly, THOMAS J. BENNEY.

REFERS TO

Rev. WILLIAM COGSWELL, Westport, Conn.
J. L. S. CANNON, Druggist, Westport, Conn.
H. H. WHEELER, Esq., Westport, Conn.
BRADLEY HULL, Esq., Westport, Conn.
Dr. WAKEMAN, Redding, Conn.
R. W. ROBINSON, Wholesale Druggist, New York city. And many others, if necessary.

Cure of Kidney and Bladder Affection of a Patient 78 Years of Age.

THANKS TO MR. HELMBOLD.

GIRARD, Pa., March 21, 1868.

EDITOR COSMOPOLITE:

I desire, as an unsolicited tribute to the merits of Helmbold's Buchu, and for the benefit of those similarly afflicted as myself, to say that, after consulting many eminent physicians, and trying nearly all the best advertised remedies, in the vain hope of finding relief from aggravated kidney and bladder diseases, from which I have suffered excessively for many years, good fortune finally suggested to me Helmbold's Buchu, which I commenced using with little faith, and no apparent beneficial results for about a month. At the expiration of that time, however, I thought I commenced to experience slight relief, which encouraged me to persevere in its use, and now, at the expiration of four months, although I am [illegible] years of age, [illegible] ported to favorably affect me as they otherwise would, I have found such unspeakable relief and permanent benefit from Mr. Helmbold's valuable discovery that I feel I ought to publicly record the fact, as an acknowledgment to him and a valuable suggestion to the public.

Yours respectfully, D. M. LAREN.

Mr. Laren refers to the following gentlemen:
Colonel DAN RICE, Girard, Pa.
CHAS. STOW, Esq., Girard, Pa., Editor *Cosmopolite*.
GEO. H. CUTLER, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
C. I. HERDS, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
Captain D. W. HUTCHINSON, Girard, Pa., Attorney.
DAVID OLIN, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
DAVID F. DAY, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
O. F. ROCKWELL, Girard, Pa., Merchant.
H. C. ELY, Girard, Pa., Druggist.

DR. KEYSER,

A Physician of Over Thirty Years' Experience, and a Graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery, of Philadelphia.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR:—In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchu, I should say that I have used and sold the article in various forms for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used, or known to be used, in the various diseases where such medicine agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myself, that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and kidneys, and the reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchu—the powdered leaves, tincture, fluid extracts—and I am not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits; and, without prejudice or partiality, I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Buchu for its effect on patients. I have cured with it, and seen cured with it, more diseases of the bladder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Buchu, or any other proprietary compound of whatever name.

Respectfully yours, &c.,
GEO. H. KEYSER, M. D.,
140 Wood-st., Pittsburgh, Penn.

August 11, 1865.

A Case of Twenty Years' Standing.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., June 28, 1867.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Druggist:

Dear Sir—I have been a sufferer for upward of twenty years with gravel, bladder and kidney affections, during which time I have used various medicinal preparations, and been under the treatment of the most eminent physicians, experiencing but little relief.

Having seen your preparations extensively advertised, I consulted my family physician in regard to using your Extract Buchu.

I did this because I had used all kinds of advertised remedies, and had found them worthless, and some quite injurious; in fact, I despaired of ever getting well, and determined to use no remedies hereafter, unless I knew of the ingredients. It was this that prompted me to use your remedy. As you advertised that it was composed of buchu, cubebs, and juniper berries, it occurred to me and my physician as an excellent combination; and, with his advice, after an examination of the article and consulting again with the druggist, I concluded to try it. I commenced to use it about eight months ago, at which time I was confined to my room.

From the first bottle I was astonished and gratified at the beneficial effect, and after using three weeks was able to walk out. I felt much like writing to you a full statement of my case at the time, but thought my improvement might be only temporary, and therefore concluded to defer, and see if it would effect a perfect cure, knowing that it would be of greater value to you and more satisfactory to me.

I am now able to report that a cure is effected after using the remedy for five months.

I have not used any now for three months, and feel as well in all respects as I ever did.

Your Buchu being devoid of any unpleasant taste and odor, a nice tonic and invigorator of the System, I do not mean to be without it whenever occasion may require its use in such affections.

M. McCORMICK.

Should any doubt Mr. McCormick's statement, he refers to the following gentlemen:
Hon. WM. BIGLER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. THOMAS B. FLORENCE, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. C. KNOX, Philadelphia.
Hon. J. S. BLACK, Philadelphia.
Hon. D. R. PORTER, ex-Governor of Pennsylvania.
Hon. ELLIS LEWIS, Philadelphia.
Hon. R. C. GRIER, Philadelphia.
Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, Philadelphia.
Hon. W. A. PORTER, Philadelphia.
Hon. JOHN BIGLER, ex-Governor of California.
Hon. E. BANKS, Washington, D. C.
And many others if necessary.

One Hundred Dollars Would be Given for a Bottle if Necessary.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

H. T. HELMBOLD, ESQ.

DEAR SIR: I take great pleasure in sending you a certificate, in addition to the many you have received from suffering humanity. I can scarcely find language sufficiently strong to express my heartfelt gratification at the wonderful cure your "Buchu" has effected. For four years I have suffered beyond description. All my friends (with myself) came to the conclusion that my case was incurable. Accident placed your advertisement in my hands. I commenced taking your "Buchu." I followed the directions, and, to my utter astonishment, before I had taken seven bottles of your valuable medicine (I would give $100 a bottle if I could not get it at any other price) I am entirely cured. I most earnestly recommend it to all those suffering from disease. I have told many persons to take your valuable medicine, and they are doing so with great success. Any information my fellow-citizens may require, will be freely given by the subscriber at his residence, No. 72 Milton-av., Rahway, New Jersey.

H. M. FREEMAN,
COUNCILMAN THIRD WARD, CITY OF RAHWAY.

RAHWAY, N. J., Dec. 3, 1869.

We, the undersigned, are well acquainted with H. M. Freeman, of Rahway, and know that he has been a long time suffering, in the worst possible form, for the past four years, and that he has been entirely cured by the use of "Helmbold's Buchu."

J. W. SAVAGE, ex-Mayor.
FRANK LA RAU, President of Council.
WM. RICHARDS, Clerk to Council.
PETER A. BANTA, Councilman.
W. J. BROWN, Councilman.
J. S. S. MELICK, Councilman.
LEWIS HOFF, Councilman.
J. S. SINEKER, Merchant.

CITY HALL, MAYOR'S OFFICE, RAHWAY, NEW JERSEY, Dec. 3, 1869.

This will certify that I am personally acquainted with H. M. Freeman, and am cognizant of the facts as set forth in the above statement, and the several persons whose signatures are thereunto attached are all known to me.

JOHN V. WHITNEY,
Mayor of Rahway, N. J.

N. Y. State Vol. Institute,

Corner of Fifth-av. and Seventy-third-st., Central Park.

A HOME AND SCHOOL FOR THE SONS OF OUR DECEASED SOLDIERS.

DR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

Two bottles only of the package of your valuable Buchu presented to the Institute have been used, by the children, and with perfect success. Allow me to express to you, in the name of all the [illegible] ... [illegible] Superintendents and Matrons of Boarding Schools and Asylums a great amount of annoyance, and many a poor child, suffering more from weakness than from habit, may be spared punishment that is (not knowing it as a weakness instead of a habit) most unjustly inflicted upon them. Thanking you on behalf of the children, and hoping others may be alike benefited, I am respectfully yours, COLONEL YOUNG,
General Superintendent and Director.

June 14, 1869.

Great Salt Lake City.

UTAH, Jan. 26, 1869.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: Your communication requesting our terms for advertising was duly received, but from a prejudice I had formed against advertising "cures for secret diseases," it was left unanswered. During an accidental conversation in a drug store the other evening my mind was changed on the character of your Buchu. It was then highly commended for other diseases by two physicians present. Enclosed please find our rates of advertising. Yours, &c.,

T. B. H. STENHOUSE,
Editor and Proprietor of Daily and Semi-Weekly Telegraph.

A Case of Inflammation of Kidneys and Gravel.

From MORGAN, FRAZEL & Co.
GLASGOW, Missouri, Feb. 4, 1869.

MR. H. T. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: About two years ago I was troubled with both inflammation of the Kidneys and Gravel, and I resorted to several remedies, without deriving any benefit whatever; and seeing your EXTRACT BUCHU advertised, I procured a few bottles, and used them. The result was a complete cure in a short time. I regard your EXTRACT BUCHU as decidedly the best remedy extant for any and all diseases of the kidneys, and I am quite confident that it will do all you claim for it. You may publish this if you desire so to do.

Yours respectfully,
EDWIN W. FRAZEL.

United States Hospital.

SALISBURY, N. C., March 21, 1866.

H. T. HELMBOLD, Esq., Philadelphia, Penn.:

DEAR SIR: I wish you to send me one dozen of your Sarsaparilla Extract, and half a dozen of your Rose Wash.

Allow me to say that your preparations are very satisfactory, not only to the practitioner, but also to the patient, and I shall endeavor to bring them to universal use in this part of the country.

Please forward these medicines again as before, C. O. D., per express.

I am, sir, very respectfully yours, &c.,
M. F. A. HOFFMAN,
Surgeon in charge of Hospital.

Certificate of a Distinguished Midwife.

[illegible], Aug. 13, 1869.

MR. HELMBOLD:

SIR: I have used your Extract Buchu with many of my patients, and can speak of it in the highest terms on every case, and consider it a valuable remedy, and one that should be in the hands of every midwife.

Very truly yours,
REBECCA STANTON, M. D.

Cure of Nervous Prostration and Decline of a Young Lady.

H. T. HELMBOLD:

I have been giving your Extract Buchu to my daughter, who has been unable to sleep; very nervous, loss of appetite, general debility, and rapid falling into decline—in fact, consumption was talked of. I was recommended to use your "Buchu" by a highly respectable lady of this place, who had given it to her son with complete success. My daughter had been troubled for a long time. I purchased one bottle, some eight weeks since, which lasted one week, and from which she experienced great benefit, and I then purchased one half dozen bottles, as I had tried many other remedies, and all my family physicians, to no avail. It is now more than two weeks since she has taken the last bottle, and I am happy to inform you of its complete success.

Very truly yours,
GEO. M. MARSHALL,
HICKMANTOWN, Pa., Feb. 13, 1869.

A Permanent Cure of Gravel of Twelve Years' Standing—Stone Passed and to be Seen.

BURNSIDE, Conn., Dec. 15, 1868.

DR. HELMBOLD:

DEAR SIR: It is with much pleasure that I write you upon facts respecting myself. I do not know hardly how to express myself. I have been for the last ten or twelve years the greatest sufferer man could be and live; but more sometimes than others. The complaints was the "Kidneys" and "Bladder." I have been confined from twelve to fourteen hours, and wanted to make water every minute, but could not. Have consulted doctors both in Massachusetts and this State, and taken pills, I may say, by the quart; also Sweet Spirits of Nitre, but found no relief in any, and got worse the last six months. I was so that I could scarcely get about. I would not rest night or day. It would seem I have been "all up" with me if I had not seen your advertisement in the Berkshire County Courier headed "Tell Buchu." I read it through and thought I would try it. I purchased six bottles, but, mind you, had not much faith in it. Why should I, when I had been trying so many things that could give me no benefit? Well, I began taking it, and before I had taken the first bottle I felt [illegible] ... [illegible]. I finished it and got another. By the time I took half of the second I got worse (apparently). When I walked it seemed as if my right kidney was falling from its place, and I felt really bad. I felt so, before I had finished the second, that I had made up my mind it was of no use trying any more—and all this time the "Buchu" was doing its work, but I did not know it; so I gave it up and went to Hartford on Saturday, to one of the best doctors in the city. He said it was the neck of the bladder, and I should have to undergo an operation. He gave me medicine, and I went home quite down-hearted. On Sunday I was unable to go to church. About one hour after this I tried again, with the same result; but the next time I took the vessel it was the same as before for a time and stopping it off again. It was so for three times, and the third time there was something came through the passage and stuck against the side of the vessel. I examined it, and it is the hardest stone or gravel you ever saw, composed, one with large stones which collected together, [illegible] the color of a manilla-rope, and is as hard as flint. So you see the "Buchu" was doing its work, although I was feeling so badly. I passed the gravel, thinking there might be more behind; but since that has passed, which is eight weeks ago last Sunday, I have been as well as I ever was in my life. I have the stone securely wrapped, and those who have seen it in this place are surprised. I cannot tell you all, but this is a true story of my case; and you are welcome to make such use of my name as you think proper. I am pretty well known in Berkshire; also in Connecticut. The advertisement saved me. Why not publish more? The Springfield Republican is a wide-spread paper. If any one wishes to see this wonder, they can do so. I could write all day, but think I have said enough this time, so I remain your ever well wisher,

EDWARD L. HOWARD,
Paper Maker, Burnside, Hartford Co., Conn.

REFERS TO

Dr. MACK, Burnside, Conn.
Dr. WRIGHT, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. HOLKUM, North Lee, Mass.
Dr. ADAMS, Stockbridge, Mass.
Dr. SCOTT, North Manchester, Conn.
Dr. JAQUES, Buckland Corners, Conn.
Dr. BRADFORD, Hartford, Conn.
All of whom treated me for the disease.

HELMBOLD'S

Extract Buchu,

ESTABLISHED

UPWARD OF NINETEEN YEARS.

PREPARED BY

H. T. HELMBOLD,

At His Drug and Chemical Warehouse,

594 Broadway, New York,

AND

104 South Tenth-st., Philadelphia, Pa.

PRICE:

Six Bottles for $6.50, or $1.25 per Bottle; Delivered to any Address.

Sold by Druggists Everywhere.

None are genuine unless done up in a steel-engraved wrapper, with a fac-simile of my Chemical Warehouse, and signed

H. T. HELMBOLD.

SPRINGFIELD.

The Convention Yesterday.

Work on the Judiciary Article.

Political Prejudices Cropping Out.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.

THE ADJOURNMENT QUESTION.

A resolution to adjourn crept into the convention to-day, but went the way of most of its predecessors. The convention is in no mood for taking a recess until this judiciary article has been disposed of.

PROPOSED EXCURSION.

While on this subject I might as well state that there is some talk just at present among the delegates of getting up an excursion to Chicago. There are members of this body who have not seen the big town, and whose ideas with regard to it are merely traditionary. As the feeling against Chicago on the part of many Southern members is not just now the most pleasant, it is suggested that this little trip might have a most excellent effect.

PROPOSED REVENGE.

It is currently reported that some of the delegates who were the most outraged by the adoption of Section 44, and who consider that as a mere proof of Chicago legislation, intend to vent their spite towards that city. When the article on the Cook County judiciary comes up their are determined [illegible]. If their localities cannot have what they want [illegible]. Cook County shall not have what it desires in the way of courts.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

After the usual amount of preliminary business the convention went into Committee of the Whole for the further consideration of the judiciary article. The debate on the first section occupied nearly all the forenoon. The usual number of amendments were offered, and the arguments of yesterday were again adduced to show the necessity for providing for all existing courts, irrespective of the amount of population in the places where they were established. All the amendments and substitutes offered yesterday were voted down, and the section adopted with a slight amendment proposed by Mr. Wall, to the effect that all existing courts of record in the State shall be continued until otherwise provided by law. On the second section there was some discussion. Mr. Browning desired that the General Assembly should have authority to limit the right of appeal where the sum in controversy did not exceed a certain amount. This was opposed, mainly on the ground that money was not always the test of the importance of a cause, and that its merits might often embrace a principle, as in the case of illegal assessments and taxation; so this amendment was voted down. Objections were also raised as to the number of Judges provided for in the section, which was fixed at seven. Some wanted five, on the score of economy, and others nine, because of the increased facility this would give to the transaction of business. The section was finally adopted, however, without change, as was also the subsequent one. The fourth section, providing for the Judicial Districts of the State, and for the term of offices of incumbents, caused the first real speech of a political character which has been observed. This section contemplates [illegible] judicial divisions of the State, and gives to the northern three, to the middle two, and to the southern two Judges, in all seven Judges of the Supreme Court. After it came before the convention Mr. Church submitted an amendment making seven Judicial Districts, the Judges to be voted for upon a general ticket. His idea was that the provisions of the section paid too little regard to the distribution of population, and that undue advantages were given to minorities. He showed that the result of the section would be to work absolute injustice to the northern part of the State. Other members followed, who opposed Mr. Church's amendment, and so much became involved in the localities, because the section, as they said, was a sort of trap to turn the Supreme Court over into the hands of the Democratic party, notwithstanding the fact that the State was largely Republican. Mr. Browning strenuously defended the section against this imputation. He affirmed that the question of party politics never once entered the minds of those who framed the article under consideration. So far as he himself was personally concerned, he would rather see a court composed of those divided in political sentiment than to see it unjustly preponderate either way. Other leading lawyers followed in the same strain, as Messrs. Hay, Hayes, Underwood, and Turner. The former gave it as his personal experience that the politician at once became absorbed in the Judge, and that, if anything, Judges elected on a party basis were inclined to lean in the opposite direction when questions of a political character came before them. Outside of the legal fraternity some of the delegates tried to get up a political furore, but it was an entire failure. Whether the convention has grown lethargic and insensible, or whether partisanship is really dead, I will not attempt to say, but at any rate there was such an evident disposition to do fairly on the one side and to be satisfied with that tendency on the other that what little political heat there was dissipated, [illegible] more rational debate. Mr. Medill's proposition to remedy all the difficulties of the section was readily adopted and met with general favor. The President desired some time to appoint the committee, as suggested in the resolutions, as he considered the questions involved of very great importance. In this manner the section was disposed of, and work will be commenced on the balance of the article to-morrow.

THE CONVENTION.

SPRINGFIELD, Ill., March 4.

RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Greene, offered a resolution that the convention adjourn to March 30. Laid on the table.

A resolution looking to dispensing with the printing of the debates and to hastening their delivery was offered and referred.

A resolution, by Mr. CODY, to continue the use of the Judiciary Committee room for the Committee on Revision and Adjustment, was lost.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

The convention went into Committee of the Whole on the report of the Judiciary Committee.

The amendment of Mr. ATKINS, of Macoupin, to the first section, was amended by Mr. English, of Greene, and accepted by Mr. Atkins, and as further amended by Mr. Hay, of Sangamon. The latter amendment was lost.

Mr. PARKER, of Crawford, offered an amendment that County Courts and Courts of Common Pleas may be established by law in other places than in incorporated towns and cities.

Mr. SKINNER, of Adams, said this had been provided for in another section. Such an enactment as this was unheard of, and he could not give consent.

Mr. BROWNING, of Adams, was opposed to any amendment at all. The article in its original condition was well drafted. It had the element of harmony and unity, and amendments only deteriorated it. Moreover, as his colleague had said, the whole subject has been fully attended to in another place.

Mr. McCOY, of Whiteside, was opposed to the amendment. The report provided for the want alluded to, and also made equal the inequalities between the upper and lower sections of the State.

Mr. UNDERWOOD, of St. Clair, said that, under this section, the committee had intended that the General Assembly should control all the State Courts by general laws, which shall establish such courts wherever they may be needed. This regulation concerned all possible courts, from the highest to the lowest, and all courts of the same kind were to have a perfectly uniform jurisdiction.

A vote was taken on Mr. Parker's amendment, and it was lost. The other amendments were also lost.

Mr. WHEATON, of Kane, moved to amend so that all courts of record other than Circuit Courts now in existence in cities shall continue until otherwise provided for by law.

Mr. WAIT, of Henry, moved to amend so that additional courts may be established in corporated towns as well as in cities.

Adopted.

The section was then adopted as amended. It is as follows:

SECTION 1. The judicial power, except as in this article is otherwise provided, shall be vested in one Supreme Court, Circuit Courts, County Courts, Justices of the Peace, Police Magistrates, and in such courts as may be created by law in and for cities and incorporated towns. [illegible] all courts of record other than Circuit Courts now in existence in cities shall be continued until otherwise provided by law.

Section 2 was taken up.

Mr. BROWNING moved to amend so that the General Assembly be allowed to limit, by some general law having reference to the amount in controversy, the right of appeal to the Supreme Court.

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, thought that the right of appeal to the highest tribunal in the State should not depend upon the amount of money at stake. As the constitution now stands an appeal may be had in all cases and he could not admit the propriety of changing that provision. A question of right or wrong should not be allowed to depend upon a question of money.

Mr. WAIT, of Henry, was opposed to the amendment. He thought we got along well under the present system, and agreed with the previous speaker in regard to the difference between questions of right and a sum of money. The appeals were to several Supreme Judges. He thought the appellate courts established in Section [illegible] would provide a safe limit for all extra litigation [illegible].

Mr. TINCHER, of Vermilion, said a large number of the appeals to the Supreme Court were made by interested lawyers for their own aggrandizement, and regardless of the good of their clients. It was understood that this right of appeal from Justices' Courts did not exist the people would not complain. If there was yet a higher court, there would be the same tendency to appeal to it. He desired to put a stop to this right of appeal, and he was in favor of the number of Judges proposed in the section of the report.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of McLean, said the principle would operate against the masses. The charges of railroad corporations were oppressive in the past, but the redress was small. Just so if this amendment is adopted. The people would lose the right of every appeal, though the principle involved might affect very large interests.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Coles, said the right of appeal affected both parties in a suit, and a party may be dragged to the Supreme Court against his will and to his great loss, even after a just decision has been rendered in a lower court.

Mr. McCOY said it was wrong to prevent the right of appeal on a ground of the sum involved. It was no doubt true that great wrongs had been perpetrated in Circuit Courts, and the right of appeal should not be taken away. It was an inducement to every inferior Judge to render just decisions to know that his superiors may pass upon them. This was a most wholesome restraint.

Mr. BROWNING'S amendment was lost.

Mr. SKINNER repeated that seven was the smallest number of Judges that the State could get along with.

Mr. TINCHER differed. He thought five was enough, and when they should become insufficient the number could be increased.

Mr. WHEATON would not get along with less than seven Judges.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, thought the amount of business made it absolutely necessary to increase the number of Judges. [illegible]

Mr. TRUESDALE wished to know if the expense to the State would be increased by reason of the appellate courts to be established after the year 1874.

Mr. SKINNER said [illegible] Judges would be put upon the bench [illegible].

Mr. CHURCH, of McHenry, said that under the proposed section seven Judges could be had under the provisions [illegible].

Mr. TURNER, of Stephenson, said all attorneys [illegible]

know that the [illegible] had the time to digest the [illegible]. The committee rose.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

THE JUDICIARY REPORT.

Reassembled.

Discussion was resumed on the second section.

Mr. UNDERWOOD gave the reason why there should be the number of Supreme Judges agreed upon in the report. It was true that a less number could despatch business as speedily, but a larger number was necessary in order that decisions of the high court should have all the weight and sanction which combined judgment and experience could give. It was an old maxim that in the multitude of counsellors there was wisdom. All the large States of the Union had fixed upon seven as the proper number for their Supreme Courts. In the early history of this State all cases were argued orally. Now they were submitted upon printed abstracts and briefs. He alluded to the size of the country. Based upon his figures, and explained it to those delegates who were not lawyers might understand. It was highly necessary, under these circumstances, that the number of Judges the committee had agreed upon should be preserved. This involved a further consideration of the whole judicial system of the State.

Mr. CUMMINGS, of Fulton, moved an amendment that the number of Supreme Judges be increased to nine.

Mr. Tincher's motion to strike out "seven" was lost; also, to insert "nine;" and the section was finally adopted as reported.

The third section passed without debate.

The fourth section was taken up.

Mr. CHURCH submitted an amendment making seven Judicial Districts. He was in favor of having three Judges elected by the people of the whole State, so that the people might have their choice of judicial talent.

Mr. SKINNER said the view taken by the committee was to recognize the existing Grand Divisions, and not to redistrict the State in the constitution, but to leave that to the General Assembly. If the present amendment was adopted it would necessitate the reconstruction of the whole article, as well as the present judicial system. He hoped the provisions reported would not be changed.

Mr. CHURCH thought it was paying too little attention to the distribution of population in the State, and it was too long before the Legislature could remedy the injustice under the section. There was [illegible]. The Judge elected from [illegible] and [illegible] would have to be elected for the longest time, the one from a district having over 450,000 voters the next, and the Judge from the district having 300,000 voters the shortest time—two years. He was in favor of retaining the three present Judges, if that could be done, and he hoped they would be provided for. What he objected to was, that a minority should have just as much power in the election of Judges as a majority. It was to remedy this that he offered his amendment.

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, hoped the amendment would not be adopted. He regarded the question as a very important one. The report contemplated the preservation of the three Grand Divisions, which had been in force since 1848. There was no doubt in his mind that if the amendment was adopted creating seven districts, we should be obliged to have as many points at which to hold courts. He took up the argument of inequality because of population. He did not think the last census was a fair test of the population in the Southern portion of the State. However that might be, he thought the objection on that score should come more properly from his side of the house. Population was not always the test of taxation, yet concessions had been made on this very ground of population to the Northern part of the State. He believed that in 1847, when these divisions were first established, the South had the largest population. The people had become accustomed to the present divisions. So far as counties were concerned the division was very nearly equal.

Mr. BROWNING said the Supreme Court Judge was not the property of a locality, but belonged to the whole State. He favored an election by general ticket. No man desired that all these Judges should come from the same political party. It would be very detrimental to the best interests of the people of the State. If we could elect by general ticket, and each voter have as many votes as there were Judges to be elected, each party would have representation on the bench according to its popular strength. Under the provisions of the section as it now stands, all parties would have exact justice done them. The North would have two Judges. There could be no [illegible]. The political complexion of these. The central district may be debatable ground. He thought, however, the Republicans preponderated. The [illegible]. This would give the Republicans [illegible] to which their numbers might entitle them. The section as it now stands is flexible enough to meet all the changes the times may demand. It leaves it to the General Assembly to make changes whenever they see fit to divide the State into seven Judicial Districts, and have a Judge elected in each. At the first election the Republicans will have the advantage. They can justly claim no more. It is deemed necessary, this convention can readjust these divisions.

Mr. HAYES, of Cook, said the judiciary was not created for any political purpose whatever. The object here was to subserve the interests of the whole people, and not of a locality. It was to get men of weight, character and talents, and not of partisan predilections. He was in favor of large districts, because it afforded the people more scope in the selection of men. He preferred elections by districts to the State at large, because if the same influences were to govern as have weight in ordinary general elections. Individuals were less liable to partisan influences than the people as a mass. He thought the proposition of the gentleman from McHenry would tend to destroy the high character of the judiciary, and entirely defeat the just provisions of the section which the committee had reported.

Mr. TINCHER, of Vermilion, said the central district was Democratic, or else the Republicans were very poor voters. On a contested vote the Democrats were always successful. The result of the adoption of the section would be to give the Democracy four Judges, while the dominant party would have only three. He wanted seven districts, and favored Mr. Church's amendment.

Mr. TURNER was exceedingly sorry that politics had at last got into the convention. There should be some things too sacred to mix up in this filthy pool of politics. Are we American citizens, or are we slaves to party? Must the tribunals which are established for the determination of questions in which every man, woman, and child is interested, at last give way to that partisan spirit which has contaminated the domestic circle, and even the Church; which has trampled under foot the constitution and institutions, and which has brought on this country civil war and all its concomitants? He had no patience with those men who would make courts the engines of party.

Mr. BENJAMIN, of McLean, said that equality was justice. No one would deny that. He pointed out what kind of districts [illegible]. [illegible] by partisan motives, but certain it was that it would work injustice.

Mr. GOODHUE, of Will, said if there was any appearance of partisanship here it was because the section forced it upon the convention. The only way to avoid partiality in the creation of a judicial system is to have majorities to control minorities. Our constitution must be so framed as to deal out exact justice. It is certainly a fact that where the Democrats had a majority in three Democratic Judges, and vice versa. However anxious we may be to avoid partisanship, is the proper escape to be made by giving undue weight to minorities?

Mr. HAY, of Sangamon, thought the matter of having four Republicans and three Democrats on the bench was a matter of little consequence to him, and he thought to lawyers generally. For many years we have had two Republicans and one Democrat on the Supreme Bench. It has so happened that the questions that came before that court of a semi-party character have been decided adversely by those from whom party support might naturally be expected. Lawyers generally knew that when a Judge was once elected and seated on the bench, his party associations and impressions insensibly melted away. Still we must consider the people. The people generally are not in that position where they can divest their minds of what they may suppose to be due to their party. He wished to discuss this question perfectly free from party bias, as he was not much of a partisan himself. It had so happened by accident that the Democrats had a majority of the Supreme Court. This was exceptional to the political complexion of the State. In shifting population, [illegible] in the changing [illegible] of population, the districts have become very unequal in population. This, at least, should be remedied. The middle district had become a sort of battle ground which was to determine the party aspect of the Supreme Court. He desired to accept the committee of any attempt to make a record which would give or withhold advantages to parties. While he would keep all questions of party from sight, he would still like to see the inequality of the districts remedied. He thought that could be easily done.

Mr. BROWNING explained that he did not, by any remarks he had made, desire to bring on a political discussion. He denied that the Judiciary Committee ever for a moment thought of anything that was partisan in connection with this section.

Mr. BROMWELL, of Coles, did not think anybody should go into convulsions over the party aspect of this section. He would give to neither party any advantage, if for no other reason than to prevent any party cry from being raised against the constitution. For any party to set out here and attempt to take any advantage over another would be to defeat the constitution before the people. So far as he was concerned, he desired no particular benefits to be given the party to which he belonged. But, in this section, there was something aside from politics. It was all well enough to talk about an election on a general ticket; but people desired to know the judicial officials for whom they were voting. For that reason he thought the proposition to elect seven Judges the best. In a State so large as this there were different customs and modes of thinking which should have representation. He had always been satisfied with the Supreme Court of this State, and the Judges, and never wanted to see it entirely in the hands of any party.

Mr. UNDERWOOD said it was undoubtedly desirable that we should have an impartial judiciary. He would sooner submit a cause for decision to a town meeting than to a Judge elected under the high pressure party system. If you nominate Judges on a general ticket, this would beget the necessity of a convention, the result of which would be injurious. He was in favor of three divisions, as embraced in the section reported by the committee, with some strict changes as to counties, and in view of population. He had expected some delegate would offer an amendment of this character. Extend your Southern and Middle Divisions so as to make the population proportionate, and all difficulties of a partisan character will be alleviated.

Mr. PARKS, of Logan, was in favor of Mr. Church's amendment. He could not see the propriety of having three districts, two of which only had one representative, and the other had two. While he ignored politics, still he must consider the existing facts, and reflect as to how the people would look upon this thing. He thought it was singular that the Democratic members were all in favor of the section. That fact alone should put Republicans on their guard. The people would look upon this thing in entirely different lights, perhaps, from ourselves. They would consider that by giving two Judges to the Southern and Middle Districts each, we would be giving four Democrats elected to the Supreme Bench. Now I am not a partisan [Laughter], but I do think that the Republicans are rushing blindfold into a trap when they adopt this section. Still I wish to discard political considerations. [Laughter.] He thought that the State should be so arranged as to have four Republicans and three Democratic Judges. This would fairly represent the sentiments of the people as to politics. Now, I wish partisanship entirely kept out of this convention. [Laughter.] I am as much of an Independent as there is on the floor. [Renewed laughter.] I may not be so smooth, oily, and plausible as some of these other gentlemen who rise to speak, but I am not so politic from the outside; but I thought that by mutual consent we had dropped all partisanship after our organization. Now these plausible gentlemen know very well that they would like to have four Democratic Judges out of the seven, non-partisan as they are [Laughter], and I would like to have four Republican Judges, non-partisan as I am. [Laughter.] That's the plain English of it. [Laughter.] It would be political suicide for the Republican party to desire anything else.

Mr. CHURCH said he had preferred the seven district divisions, and called upon Mr. Medill for his views.

Mr. MEDILL, of Cook, had anticipated this discussion, and had hardly expected it would have been in such good humor. By way of adjustment, he submitted a plan, or plans, for districting the State. For one, he admitted that he was partisan, and, probably, few in the convention were not partisans. A general disappearance of partisanship would set in a general loss of liberty. [illegible] that the speaker entered into an explanation of the present relations of the districts, as regards population and voters, and also of the plans which the districts should be reorganized. But, for himself, he preferred the district system.

Mr. BROWNING said the gentleman from Logan had waived all his friends against the trap set for them. Now, during the last year of the committee, the Republican members had been generally present, and he had acted with singular harmony.

Mr. PARKS thought that the members of that committee had been very unkind to him.

[illegible]

Mr. BROWNING asked if Mr. Parks was not creating an opposition upon the character of the Republican members of the committee.

Mr. PARKS replied that [illegible].

Mr. McCOY, of Whiteside, said it had been the desire in the committee that the division should be adjusted, and it had further been determined that the equalization should be made in [illegible]

the convention. The only question was as to whether or where should this be made. The committee [illegible].

THE JUDICIAL DIVISIONS.

Mr. MEDILL offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That a special committee of seven members be appointed, with instructions to report to the convention by the first week of the three grand judicial divisions upon the rule of equality of population as county boundaries will permit, upon the basis of the census of 1860 and of the Presidential election of 1868, submitting five and one-third inhabitants to the voter, providing for three Judges in the Northern, two in the Middle, and two in the Southern grand divisions.

Resolved, That they report seven grand divisions of as nearly equal population as practicable, without disturbing counties, on the basis of population and voters as aforesaid.

Mr. WAIT opposed the resolutions. He supposed they had grown out of this afternoon's debate, but he was not agitated about it, nor would he magnify it. Everything would be all serene in the end.

Mr. ALLEN, of Alexander, also opposed them, on the ground that a specific purpose will be indicated. He would impose no double duty on the committee. He favored the present three grand divisions, but if it was necessary he would consent to readjust them. Further than this he would not go.

Mr. ENGLISH, of Greene, said the original divisions had been made not on the basis of population, but of convenience to attorneys and so population.

Mr. BROWNING favored the first resolution, but not the second.

Mr. SKINNER said it had been the general understanding in the Judiciary Committee to keep the present grand divisions for the first election, but the very next Legislature might readjust the districts. Still he favored both resolutions, or either one.

The resolutions were adopted.

Adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURES.

WISCONSIN.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

MADISON, Wis., March 4.

The Assembly, last evening, after a pretty sharp discussion by four or five members, ordered to a third reading the bill to authorize the legal voters of the county of Waushara to vote on the removal of the county seat of that county. Bills were passed to authorize the city and county of Milwaukee to [illegible] Railroad Company, and to incorporate the Manitowoc & Green Bay Railroad Company. The remainder of the session was occupied in considering the bills proposing appropriations to the benevolent and charitable institutions of Milwaukee, there being a protracted and lively debate. The first in order, to appropriate to the St. Joseph's Orphan Asylum $500, was indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 51 to 41. Bills to appropriate to St. John's Home, St. Æmelian's Orphan Asylum, St. Mary's Hospital, St. Rose's Orphan Asylum, all of Milwaukee, each $1,000, and the Milwaukee Protestant Orphan Asylum, $1,000, were altogether indefinitely postponed, by a vote of 59 to 41. Concurrence was refused in the passage of Senate bills to appropriate $1,000, each, to the Home for the Friendless, Wisconsin Seamen's Friend, and Milwaukee Hospital, by a vote of 55 to 37.

In the Senate to-day the joint resolution, offered some time since and referred to the Committee on Military Affairs, providing for a bill to appropriate money to each soldier's orphan or an inmate of the private benevolent institutions, was reported back with a substitute, which was adopted, providing for the payment of $100 to the orphan of any soldier who was killed in the late war, provided that no orphan shall receive such benefit unless application has been made for admission to one of the State institutions and refused.

The following resolution was introduced and adopted:

WHEREAS, It is alleged that Senator Sat. T. Clark personally assaulted Senator C. G. Williams, for words spoken in the Senate in debate; and, whereas, various conflicting reports are in circulation through the press in relation thereto; therefore,

Resolved, That a committee of three be appointed by and report to the Senate to investigate the matter, and report to the Senate in regard to [illegible] to be taken by the Senate in regard to the matter.

The President appointed Senators Taylor, Potter, and Burchard said committee. A large number of bills were passed, among them to provide for the publication of a new edition of the School code; to submit to the people an amendment to Section 8, Article 1, of the constitution, abolishing the grand jury system; providing for the admission to the bar of graduates of the law department of the State University; incorporating the Wisconsin Academy of Sciences, Arts, and Letters; amending Chapter 184 General Laws of 1869, concerning testimony; repealing Sec. 88, Chap. 169, Revised Statutes, entitled "Offences against public property;" amending the charter of the Chicago & Northwestern Railway, as to the election of Directors, and a large number of strictly local bills. A long time was spent in Committee of the Whole, most of the time on the new Insane Hospital bill. The special order, the bill to return to the township system of county government, was called up, the question being on the reconsideration of the vote by which the bill was refused a third reading. After a number of cross motions, the vote was reconsidered by a vote of 18 to 12. After some discussion the bill was then referred to a select committee of three for perfection. The Senate bill providing for five Supervisors for each county, and one from each Assembly District, was refused a third reading by a vote of 18 to 14.

In the Assembly a communication was received from the Milwaukee Temperance Society, asking action to check the use of intoxicating drinks. Lobbyists have become so numerous that the following drive was made at them, and a resolution offered, which lies over:

Resolved, That all persons acting in the capacity of lobbyists shall during the remainder of the session wear a badge on their hats or caps, or in a conspicuous place on the broadest part of their person, with the name of the party they represent plainly printed thereon.

After some discussion, by an emphatic vote, a resolution was adopted limiting members to one five-minute speech on any one subject.

A bill for the removal of the county seat of Portage County was lost. The Senate resolution asking an appropriation by Congress to complete the works at the entrance of Superior Harbor, was concurred in. Several local Assembly bills were passed, and the bill to amend the charter of the Madison Hydraulic Company was lost by one majority. General bills were passed: To provide the pardon of a murderer sentenced to State Prison for life, except on a petition of the majority of the inhabitants where the act was committed; to provide for the incorporation of fire and inland navigation companies; to provide for the punishment of the crime of rape when committed through stupefaction; providing that the proceedings of City Assessors may be reviewed by Common Councils; to provide for collecting small demands against ships, boats, and vessels; to authorize the Chicago & Milwaukee Railroad Company, and the Chicago & North-western Railway Company to consolidate their capital stock. Senate bills were concurred in authorizing Wood County to aid in the construction of railroads, and to incorporate the Madison, Monroe & State Line Railroad Company. The bill appropriating $10,000 [illegible] reading.

IOWA.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, March 4.

But little of importance was done, to-day, in either branch of the Assembly. In the Senate, petitions were presented to regulate freight charges on railroads; for resumption of lands granted the Des Moines Valley Railroad. Bills were introduced for the government of the State University; relating to the sale of certain swamp and overflowed lands; to regulate charges on railroads; repealing the law authorizing general banking; providing for public parks, streets and squares in cities and towns. The Senate passed, amending Section 4, Chapter 95, laws of the Twelfth Assembly, fixing the rate of interest on the permanent school fund; House bill amending Section 1,709, Chapter 114 of Revision; amending Section 4,615 of Revision, relative to grand juries, allowing the court to examine into the qualifications of jurors; amending Section 1, Chapter 95, acts of the Twelfth Assembly, allowing a strip between three of the State lines.

In the House five petitions were presented asking resumption of lands granted Des Moines Valley Railroad; against appropriation for new capitol; remonstrating against resumption of lands granted to Des Moines Valley Railroad; asking for the regulation of freight charges on railroads. Bills were introduced to establish an additional Penitentiary at Fort Dodge; [illegible] relative to executions; authorizing cities and towns to relinquish their claim to public squares, &c., to charitable institutions; to vacate Gadeady's Addition to East Dubuque, Dubuque County; appropriating $7,000 for support of the State Reform School; legalizing the tax list of Henry County, for 1869; repealing section 3,969 of Revision relative to Justices' dockets, and providing a substitute therefor. At the afternoon session, a bill to encourage immigration, and creating a Board of Immigration, with the Governor as President, was passed. There was a very slim house, and it is doubtful if there will be a quorum present to-morrow.

TENNESSEE.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—There was no quorum in the House to-day, and will not be during the remainder of the session, Monday having been fixed for adjournment. The financial policy for the year has been completed, and no provision has been made to pay the State debt or interest. The General Tax law will raise only a sufficient amount to pay the expenses of the State Government and the Comptroller's warrants in the hands of those to whom issued. The scaling bill of Mr. Steele, Chairman of the Finance Committee, meets with the general approval of the members and of the people, who have been overburdened with taxation and oppose the payment of any bonds sold contrary to law or illegally issued.

MISSOURI.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The State Senate, to-day, adopted a constitutional amendment prohibiting the appropriation, by State, county, or local authorities, of any public money for sectarian educational purposes, by a vote of 27 to 5.

In the House an amendment to permit Bible reading in the public schools was voted down.

KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—The Kentucky House rejected the Cincinnati Southern Railway bill to-day —43 to 49.

WEST VIRGINIA.

WHEELING, March 4.—The Legislature adjourned this morning at 1 o'clock. A large amount of important legislation was left unfinished for want of time. The contest over the capital question ended, Thursday night, in retaining the location at Charleston. It is, therefore, probable the last Legislature that will assemble in Wheeling. The Governor and heads of State departments will leave for Charleston in a few days.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Governor Warmoth has issued a proclamation calling an extra session of the Legislature to commence on Monday, March 7, and continue for ten days.

IOWA.

Agricultural College Appointment—Payment of Money by the General Government.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

DES MOINES, Iowa, March 4.

The Board of Trustees of the State Agricultural College have appointed Captain James Matthews Professor of Pomology in that institution. This is a most excellent appointment, as the Captain is undoubtedly the most thoroughly posted horticulturist in the State, having had an active experience for thirty years.

Colonel Dewey, Commissioner of Claims for Iowa, to-day notified the Governor that the General Government was ready to pay over to the State of Iowa $95,894 of the 5 per cent fund accruing from the sale of public lands, sold within its borders. By special provision, this sum inures to the benefit of the school fund.

A Negro Murderess to be Sentenced to Death.

LOUISVILLE, March 4.—Annie Garrett, a negro woman, will be sentenced to death to-morrow. Last summer she gave birth to a child, and was observed to crush its skull with her hands and knees, and, when detected, threw the lifeless body into a vault.

Steamboat Sale.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—The famous steamer Richmond, which has been lying at Columbus, Ky., some time past, in the hands of the United States Marshal, was sold to a party of prominent St. Louis business men yesterday for $160,000. She will immediately take a place in the St. Louis and New Orleans trade.

St. Louis Items.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Joseph Tuttle, of Venice lynching notoriety, who was arrested here a few days ago as a fugitive from justice, was released, to-day, no application having been made to Governor Palmer, of Illinois, to procure a requisition on Governor McClurg, of Missouri.

Internal revenue receipts of this district for February, $387,135, of which $95,899 was from spirits, and $60,580 from tobacco.

The Pullman Palace Car Company.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—Papers, this day, were finally executed transferring to the Pullman Palace Car Company all the cars, equipments, patents, and contracts heretofore belonging to the Central and Southern Transportation Companies. By this arrangement the Pullman Company acquire the right to run cars over 6,000 miles of additional railroad.

Desperate Attempt to Escape from Jail.

NEWCASTLE, Pa., March 4.—This morning Geoffrey Bohmer, the murderer of the Knights [illegible] family, attempted to escape from jail. The keeper and [illegible] to enter the cell, when Bohmer struck him on the head with his hand cuffs, cut him severely, and, taking the keys out of his pockets, threw them into Diefenbaugh's, the other murderer's cell, calling him to come out; but he refused. The jailer called for help, and his cries were heard by another prisoner, who came to his assistance. Bohmer was secured, after being struck several times on the head with a poker, cutting him severely.

CANADA

Proposed Improvement of the Welland Canal—The Fishing Interest—The Missing Steamer City of Boston.

OTTAWA, March 4.—In the House of Commons, last night, Hon. Mr. Langevin stated that the government would ask for an appropriation for the purpose of completing the level of the Welland Canal.

Sir Jno. A. McDonald said it was not the intention of the government to issue any license to foreign fishermen during the ensuing season, and it was the intention of the government to take steps to protect the rights of Canadian fishermen in Canadian waters. This announcement was received with cheers.

Sir Francis Hincks stated that confidential communications were passing between Ottawa and Washington relative to reciprocity, which in their present unfinished state would not be laid before the house. There was no difficulty presented on this side of the line to the freest commercial intercourse with the United States.

HALIFAX, March 4.—The steamer Druid has returned from Sable Island, where she has been cruising in search of the City of Boston, but obtained no information of the missing steamer. There is very little hope of her safety entertained here.

PACIFIC COAST.

Rich Silver Mines—Their Location.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 4.—The location of the rich mineral deposits mentioned yesterday, in New Mexico, are near the boundary of Arizona, three miles from the Southern Pacific Railroad, forty-four miles from Fort Bowie, eighty-four from Mimbres settlement, 180 from Pinos Altos, Diego, 300 from [illegible], and 450 from San [illegible]. The country in the vicinity [illegible] good. Abundance of wood, water, and grass. Soil fertile land also in the heart of the Apache country. No small party can venture safely there. The mines located about the 1st of February consist of a large mass of silver ore 3,000 feet long and 1,000 feet wide, and projects 1,000 feet above the level of the surrounding country. The discoverers of the mine brought a quantity of the ore to this city, consisting of blue and black sulphuret silver, paying nigh $3,000 per ton.

MICHIGAN.

The Murderer Costello Convicted.

DETROIT, March 4.—The trial of Michael Costello, for the murder of ex-Policeman Hugh Kane, on the 24th of December, terminated at 12:30 to-day. The jury rendered a verdict of guilty of murder in the first degree. Costello, after being ironed, walked out of the court-room with an air of indifference. On his way to the street he protested his innocence to the crowd assembled in the vicinity. His counsel asked for a little time to consider the propriety of filing a bill of exceptions, and were given until Tuesday next to do so.

PEORIA.

Temperance Convention—Small Attendance—Susan B. Anthony and Mrs. Cady Stanton.

PEORIA, Ill., March 4.—The Temperance Convention adjourned to-day. The attendance is small, and not much was accomplished. An attempt is being made to revive the cause and invigorate the organization. Social [illegible] the exercises this evening. Susan B. Anthony is billed for to-morrow night, and Mrs. Cady Stanton for the 14th.

TENNESSEE.

The Convention Goes Home—What They Did—Forty Days in the Wilderness—Will the Amended Constitution be Adopted by the People?—One Month to Think About It—The Colored People Have a Convention—A J—Banqueting—Trifling Legislation, Etc.

[FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.]

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Feb. 25.

THE CONSTITUTIONAL CONVENTION.

The Constitutional Convention has just finished its labors and adjourned sine die, after having been in session for something more than six weeks. Of course the amount of work done was not at all proportionate to the length of time spent. The few amendments proposed might have been disposed of in a couple of weeks just as well as in the month and a half which was consumed. But they do things very slowly and deliberately down here, and with a great deal of noise. I am reminded of the fable of the mountain which brought forth a mouse in remarking the noise and bluster of public bodies here. Well, the Constitution of Tennessee has been doctored up at last to suit the rebels, and it would be interesting to know what will be the result of it all. Now that the convention has adjourned, it may be interesting to know exactly what has been done. I sum up the important amendments adopted as follows: Making universal the franchise, with prepayment of poll tax required; limiting the Legislature to seventy-five days for a regular session and twenty days for a called session; giving to the Governor a limited veto power, to be overcome by a majority vote of all the members elected to either house; taking from the Legislature the power of passing acts of incorporation and providing for the formation of corporations under a general law; prohibiting the State from issuing any more bonds, under the Internal Improvement act, to railroads which, at the time of application for such bonds, may be in default of interest on the bonds already issued; requiring a two-thirds vote of cities, towns, and counties to loan or give the public credit; providing for the taxation of all property, real, personal, or mixed, except $1,000 worth of personal property in the hands of each tax-payer, and the direct product of the soil in the hands of the producer or his immediate vendee, and such property held and used strictly for public, charitable, or educational purposes, as the Legislature may from time to time [illegible]; [illegible] of interest not to exceed ten per cent; increasing the number of Supreme Judges from three to five; devoting the State revenue derived from tax on polls to educational purposes; throwing out the present Republican judiciary and providing for the election of ex-rebels; providing that no amendments to the Constitution of the United States shall be acted upon by the General Assembly or convention of the State unless such bodies shall have been elected after the submission to the States of such amendment; prohibiting white and colored children from being educated in the same school; giving to the Legislature power to form new counties out of fractions of old counties, said new counties to contain not less than 275 square miles and 700 voters; providing that no county officer elected by the people of the County Court; prohibiting the State from becoming a stockholder with others in any company or corporation, or from owning, in whole or in part, any bank.

In Tennessee reasoning in a circle is the favorite kind of argument, and the convention showed a decided inclination in that direction. Of two or three questions there were from two to four days wasted in almost idle discussion, and finally, after a world of reconsiderations and roll calls, the convention went back and adopted the work of the fathers of 1834, the date of the last convention which undertook the work of change.

The provision in the franchise section requiring prepayment of poll-tax before voting has raised a great breeze in the State, and some go so far as to say that the amended constitution will be defeated through it. I don't think so. I believe the work of the convention will be adopted by a large majority. All but nine delegates out of seventy-five signed the amended constitution day before yesterday. The eight Radical members refused to have anything to do with the constitution after it was ready for final approval. The Nashville papers have already sent out about 40,000 copies of the new constitution as finished on the 23d, and the authorized edition of 40,000 copies is being prepared for the people. Only a month is allowed to elapse before the amended constitution will be submitted to the people for their ratification or rejection. There are thousands in the State of Tennessee who never heard that a convention was called, and who will hardly understand what was done in that convention by the time the day of election comes round. Tennessee is a great and glorious State and all that, but the highest type of intelligence does not prevail all over the State; and there are plenty of counties where a mail once in two weeks is all that the inhabitants have to depend upon for communication with the outside world.

A BANQUET.

A little bit before the adjournment of the convention, the merchants of Nashville gave a complimentary banquet to that body and to the Legislature. The invited guests amounted to about five hundred, and the expense ran up to over $3,000. The affair came off at the Maxwell House. It would have passed off pleasantly enough but for the fact that a lot of young men, clerks and bookkeepers got drunk and belligerent, and broke up the festivities, during which the police were called in to suppress the riot. The most disgraceful scenes were enacted. I never saw anything to equal it in the way of reckless drinking. Of course, the papers here suppressed the unpleasant facts, but your correspondent is not so lenient.

COLORED FOLKS' CONVENTION.

While the Constitutional Convention was closing up its labors in one city, a colored convention was in session in South Nashville. It was convened for the purpose of comparing notes among the intelligent of the race throughout the State, and to fix upon some general plan of co-operation in regard to employment, education, and other matters of importance. A large number of delegates, comprising intelligent negroes from all parts of the State, were present, and gave the best of advice. The colored people are beginning to find out that their true course does not lie in the political field, by any means, but in paying attention to work.

THE EX-PRESIDENT.

Andrew Johnson, subsided, you remember, after his race for the United States Senate and went home. He refused to run for the position of delegate, and has remained most of the time quietly at home. He did not even come to Nashville during the session of the convention, though he was doubtless in communication with his great friend and constant adviser Geo. W. Jones, who retired from the convention a week or two before its adjournment.

THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.

The Legislature is still pegging away at private bills, to the almost entire neglect of matters of moment to the State. I hear that an adjournment will be had about the 7th of next month until some time in May, when the State is to be reapportioned as to representation. This is about the most worthless and trifling body that ever sat in Tennessee, and the quicker it disbands and goes home the better.

D.

The Religious Convention at Pittsburgh.

PITTSBURGH, March 4.—The National Convention to secure a religious amendment to the Constitution of the United States closed its session to-night. Among the resolutions passed are the following:

Resolved, That the proposed religious amendment to our National Constitution is [illegible] to give the individual rights of [illegible] as it relates to the Church and State, will afford the [illegible] and the [illegible] of the [illegible] of the Church and State, and form the strongest safeguard to both the civil and religious liberties of all citizens.

Resolved, That the present movement is not sectarian, or even ecclesiastical; but that it is an acknowledgement of the Deity, and assertion of the right of the people who believe in the truth of Christianity to govern themselves as a Christian nation.

During the morning and afternoon sessions, addresses were made by a large number of delegates. In the evening session, permanent officers were elected. President, Hon. Wm. Strong; Vice Presidents, T. R. Brunot, General Howard, Governor McClurg, of Missouri, Bishop Huntingdon, Professor McIlvaine, and thirteen others; Secretaries, Rev. W. Barr and Rev. T. P. Stevenson.

After addresses by Revs. Stoddart, McAllister, and others, the convention adjourned finally.

Auditor Wickliffe Re-arrested at New Orleans.

NEW ORLEANS, March 4.—Ex-Auditor Wickliffe was arrested this morning upon an affidavit of Acting Auditor A. Hahn, charging him with embezzlement of coupons of the State valued at over $5,000. In default of $3,000 bail he was committed to prison.

Gold Payments.

PORTLAND, Me., March 4.—The city commenced paying gold, or its equivalent, for her municipal coupons, according to the decision of the Supreme Court.

Statue of Lincoln.

PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—A bronze statue of President Lincoln, by H. K. Parsons, for Union Square, New York, has been shipped to the latter city.

Fires.

MOBILE, March 4.—Within the past three days there have been several fires in this city, but all were extinguished before much damage was done.

The morning at about 3:30 o'clock a fire broke out in the pine factory owned by H. L. [illegible]. The Fire Department was promptly on hand, and the fire put out with slight loss. No insurance.

NEWARK, N. J., March 4—Midnight.—A fire started, at the [illegible], among the sheds near the Centre street depot of the New Jersey Railroad. The fire originated in Nichols' planing mill, which is completely destroyed. The flames now envelop Randel, Sturges & Co.'s lumber yard. The large brick building formerly known as Ward House, and has been several times on fire, but will probably be saved. The Centre street depot will be saved.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—A large saloon on the corner of Third and [illegible] streets, between Chestnut and Pine, known as the "Mondays," occupied by Captain Robert [illegible], was burned between 3 and 4 o'clock this morning. Besides the building, which was not of much value, a stock of liquors worth about $20,000 was nearly all destroyed. Insured for $20,000.

ST. LOUIS, March 4.—Captain Ebbert's insurance on his stock of liquors, burned this morning, was as follows: Etna, Hartford, $5,000; City Fire, Hartford, $5,000; Albany City, $5,000; Security, New York, $5,000; International, New York, $5,000; Cleveland, Sun, and German, of Cleveland, $2,500 each; North St. Louis Mutual, $5,000; Total, $40,000; also, $5,000 in the [illegible] State and Mound City Mutual, of St. Louis, on the building.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

A Winter Sojourn in the Clouds—Political.

CONCORD, March 4.—Professor Huntington, Assistant State Geologist, passed the winter on the summit of Moosilauke, 5,000 feet above the sea level. The lowest point of the thermometer was twenty-five degrees below zero, being higher than the average at the base of the mountain.

General Bennett has written a letter stating that he has no intention of withdrawing from the Gubernatorial contest; that the substitution of Pike's name on the ticket has been made by the Central Committee without consulting him.

Alpheus Chapin, father of Rev. E. H. Chapin, of New York, died in this city last night.

WISCONSIN.

The Elkhorn Murder Trial.

ELKHORN, March 4.—The prosecution recalled a few witnesses, introduced some new and important testimony, and rested their case at 11 o'clock a. m. The defense immediately proceeded to the examination of their witnesses, who are few in number. They will all be examined by this evening, and will put the prisoner on the stand; it is their only hope. He seems not to realize his impending danger. The court-room is overflowing, and the increase in the number of ladies present to-day is larger than yesterday.

A STARTLING CASE.

A Woman Arrested for Attempting to Poison Her Mother—Sudden Death of Two Husbands, and Disappearance of a Third.

From the Detroit Free Press, March 3.

About 8 o'clock on Tuesday evening Officer Cook made the arrest of a woman named Virginia Doyle, residing on Beaubien street, near Mechanic, who is charged by her own son with administering poison to her mother. The facts in the case, as learned from Mr. J. E. D. Ellis, a young man residing in the family of the intended victim, and himself still suffering from a dose of the poison, are as follows: The woman Doyle takes her name from a husband who died about fifteen months ago. She was first married about sixteen years ago, having a son by the marriage. While the son was yet a babe the husband died, and the mother of her death elicited a good deal of surprise, he going off very suddenly and suffering great pain. The woman married again about five years after, and something like a year after the husband died, he was a young, hearty man, and was first taken with burning pains in the stomach, having several attacks previous to the one in which he died. He suspected that his wife had given him something, and just before dying, charged the Ellis to have a post mortem examination made, and it would be found he had been poisoned. The woman denied this, of course, and although the son did all he could to carry out the request, although [illegible] the knowledge of the detectives, who had to be [illegible] arrested, but the case lingered along for awhile and was at last dropped. [illegible] freedom, the woman [illegible] married a young fellow [illegible] under her house and bring out a small package, seeming to contain a powder, which she [illegible] in the stove.

At the time of this husband's death there was a boarder in the house, and somewhat mysterious three weeks after, claiming to be the husband of Mrs. Doyle. He then informed her that he must start for New York. He was seen [illegible] around the city by the day or two, and he stated that he should be gone but a few days, and appeared to show some [illegible]. He went [illegible] nothing [illegible] Catherine De Baptiste and staying [illegible]. The house being full, the mother objected to the arrangement, as also did Mrs. Doyle's son, who lives with his grandmother, as the family did not believe her married to her last man. However, she persisted in remaining, and that evening declared that she would get supper. She got some meal and made a pudding, and just before the family sat down to the table, she was seen to take the pudding into the kitchen and remove it to another portion. [illegible] have been put in a saucer, which she gave to her mother to eat when they sat down. Not feeling well the old lady only ate a few mouthfuls, but it was only a few minutes before she declared that she felt "awful strange," and soon had an awful burning in her stomach. Ellis became alarmed and called in Dr. Gunn, not suspecting the true cause. The doctor caused the patient to vomit thoroughly, and the next morning she felt almost well. One day passed by, and then the old lady had another attack, soon after eating a baked apple that her daughter had prepared for her. The patient this time Ellis and the son administered the medicines themselves, and again the victim threw up the cause.

The two young men then had a conversation and both declared to Mrs. De Baptiste their belief that her daughter was trying to poison her. While partially acquiescing in the belief, the patient was kept from her food and watched for some proofs of guilt. That night Ellis made some toast for the old lady, having that day put all the food to be given her under lock and key. He marked the corn of the bottle containing the beef, so that he could tell if it had been disturbed, and then purposely went out to see if Mrs. Doyle would meddle with it. Coming back, he found that she had had the cork out, and both the young men charged her with the act, she finally telling their suspicions in regard to her conduct. She denied everything, but from that day to this the doctor has been [illegible] to give her [illegible] could come from an innocent person. That night Ellis bought a pint of wine, and Mrs. Doyle got a glass of it for the patient to taste of at intervals during the night. Before going to bed Ellis took a glass [illegible] and soon after he was taken [illegible] pains which last relieved him, although yesterday (this was last Friday night) he was yet weak and debilitated. The old lady did not touch the wine during the night, and the young man noticed in the morning that there was a large sediment of matter in the bottom of the glass. He carried it down stairs and boldly charged his mother with having poisoned the wine. She seized hold of him, spilling most of the wine, and drank a portion of what was left, but kept it in her mouth, and soon ran out doors and spit it out. No further proof was needed, and the woman was hustled out of the house, and the tumbler taken to Professor Jennings to have the contents analyzed. He did not complete his work until yesterday afternoon, when he gave in his statement that the powder was arsenic, and the son came down to the Central Station and procured his mother's arrest. This is the statement as obtained from Ellis, who has been in the family for fifteen years, and it rises to a probability to the old lady, only that one or two additional suspicious actions and attempts on the part of Mrs. Doyle have been omitted. Statements show a depravity of human nature that is hard to conceive of, and developed here for many years. The motive was to gain possession of property, beyond a doubt, and the woman did not seem to care if she had poisoned the whole family, as she would [illegible] were [illegible] by the deadly wine. It is also said that two or three ounces of arsenic, as the Ellis was, have been left in the tumbler and went to the chemist. She gave too large doses to kill speedily, and there is no doubt the wine would have killed the old lady in one night. The woman Doyle was arraigned at the Police Court yesterday afternoon, pleaded not guilty, and was remanded to jail for examination, her bail being fixed at $1,000. She was entirely cool, and took the matter very coolly, wearing a countenance not at all anxious, and smiling declaring her belief that she would get clear in a short time. The prosecuting attorney has ordered Mrs. De Baptiste to lay up her property, as the old lady is in bed and still suffering, and is anxious that her deposition shall be taken for fear that she may grow worse or die.

It is now nearly three months since the man left with Mrs. Doyle left for New York, or for some place else, and not a word has been heard from him, and it is the opinion of Ellis and the son that he has abandoned the woman, and that he never was her lawful husband at any time.

ANTI-TEMPERANCE.

Movement of Saloon-Keepers Against the Effort to Close the Tippling-Houses on the Sabbath.

The saloon-keepers were called to meet at 2 p. m., yesterday, in Library Hall, to take into consideration the temperance demonstration recently held in this city, and to adopt measures in opposition to the movements made to close the saloons on Sunday. About two hundred persons were present.

The meeting was called to order by Mr. M. C. Wiedeman, President of the Saloon-Keepers' Association of Chicago.

After six nominations—each nominee declining to serve—Mr. Wiedeman was finally selected for Chairman.

Colonel Ruttshauser, Jacob Moore, Colonel Schwarz, John A. Huck, Peter Schoenhofer, and Mr. Seip, were elected Vice Presidents.

Colonel Ruttshauser said that he had not come as a saloon-keeper, but in the capacity of a private citizen. He believed the call upon saloon-keepers was a mistake of policy. The call should have been upon all citizens, and then the hall would have been crowded. The saloon-keepers were not the only sufferers from the temperance demonstration, but every citizen had his rights abridged.

Mr. Von Langen said he had been for two years Secretary of the Anti-Temperance League, and his experience had taught him that Colonel Ruttshauser was right. This movement should come from the people—from the citizens at large, and not from those who were pecuniarily interested. He was in favor of a movement en masse. He believed in arraying the question, and then a mass meeting should be called. This meeting should only consider itself as a large committee, to set the ball in motion. The speaker then moved that a committee of seven be appointed to further the interests of the meeting.

Colonel Ruttshauser moved that the committee be appointed from citizens at large, and not from saloon-keepers in the meeting.

Mr. Von Langen thought the committee should be chosen from various callings. The press should also be represented.

The Chair suggested that two citizens be chosen from each ward.

Others thought such a committee too ponderous.

Another suggested a committee of fifteen.

A half dozen now spoke, each one presenting a suggestion as to the number of the committee.

A committee of seven was finally appointed, as follows: Messrs. H. Von Langen, Colonel Ruttshauser, Lorenz Brentano, William Ostendorf, Edward Schlaeger, Ferdinand Wagenführ, Gustav Hammelmeyer.

It was next decided that the committee add to itself an auxiliary committee consisting of forty members—two for each ward.

The original committee of seven was then instructed to prepare for a grand mass meeting of all the citizens opposed to temperance, after which the meeting adjourned.

METEOROLOGICAL.

Meteorological record for March 4, 1870, as reported by J. G. Langguth, Jr., optician, 117 Randolph street, correspondent to the Smithsonian Institute. The small letters are the initials for the words "veering," "gentle," "high," "dry," "moist atmosphere," "rain," and "snow:"

Time.	Bar.	Wind.	Ther.	Rain.
Night preced'g	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
7 a. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
2 p. m.	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
9 p. m.	[illegible]	N. W. h.	[illegible]	Inch.

MINIATURE ALMANAC.

CHICAGO, March 5, 1870.

Sun rises	[illegible]	Moon rises	[illegible]
Sun sets	[illegible]	Moon sets	[illegible]

To the Ladies.

The white goods at the City of Paris, No. 58 Clark street, have arrived, and Stein is prepared to offer great bargains. Stein has some very nice three-tuck skirts, Boston made, for one dollar per pair. The ladies should investigate this matter forthwith.

Insurance.

The well known insurance firm of Hunt & Goodwin represents some of the largest and strongest companies doing business in this city. Their list includes none but standard corporations, and will be found all reliable. [illegible] insurance [illegible] is prepared [illegible]. As they are [illegible] companies, the insured should look well to the class of securities they hold.

POLYGAMY IN UTAH.

Lecture by Mrs. C. V. Waite on "Mormonism."

Mrs. C. V. Waite lectured on "Mormonism" last evening, at Farwell Hall, in aid of the new Presbyterian Church at Hyde Park. The audience was unfortunately small. She first treated of the early Mormon settlement, and described the form of government in Utah. She then went on to say that Brigham Young was absolute and despotic. Several times there were disputes between the Mormon and the United States authorities. In 1856 United States troops under Johnston invaded the Territory to compel the Mormons to accept the Governor appointed by the President. That invasion was a failure which cost the country $20,000,000. Soon after, a wholesale massacre of Gentiles was perpetrated by the Mormons, disguised as Indians, not a single one of whom was ever brought to justice. Hatred of the people and Government of the United States was preached by the Mormon leaders, and their fortunate dupes implicitly obeyed the orders of Brigham, even to committing murder. Polygamy was part of the Mormon religion. Women were taught to believe that they could not be saved in the next world unless they were married in this. Brigham once told the women who were growing obstreperous that he would go into heaven alone rather than have [illegible] and fighting around him. The first wife, by a refinement of cruelty, was obliged to give away at the altar, the subsequent wives of her husband. Mormon wives were the most miserable and heart broken women she ever saw. Their fate was awful. The children were coarse and ignorant; young men were gamblers and drunkards, and the young women were looking out for a good match in the person of some other woman's husband. Each wife had her own room, and did her own share of the work of the house. There was no sociability among them.

Brigham used to call and see his women every day, but now he neglected them. His first wife was never reconciled to polygamy or to the desertion of her husband. Emeline, a lovely woman, was for a long time the Prophet's favorite, but she was supplanted by another woman called Amelia. Brigham had thirty wives at Salt Lake, and numerous others elsewhere. Human sacrifice was part of the Mormon religion. In obedience to this doctrine many lives had been sacrificed, and other victims were allowed to live on condition that they would forfeit their lives for the good of the Church. These were the men who committed Mormon murders. On entering the Church each Mormon was compelled to give one-fifth of his property to the Church. Mormons sat on juries and would find no indictments against their brethren. It was a mistake to suppose that the Pacific Railroad would destroy Mormonism. It would, on the other hand, foster it. Ten thousand immigrants waited in Europe for its completion, so that they could get to Utah easily and comfortably. The Josephites were the strongest schismatics, numbering 28,000, scattered over the West, and having their headquarters at Plano, Illinois.

Brigham was a coward, and would not fight if the Cullom bill became a law. There were some there, however, who would fight before allowing their wives and children to be taken from them. Utah needed reconstruction as much as any Southern State ever did. Why were the Southern States compelled to obey the laws and Mormons allowed to break them? Its civil law should be enforced, if necessary by the aid of the army. The Republican party had accomplished two great works, the abolition of slavery and the construction of the Pacific Railroad. Let it continue its mission, and wipe out the foul institution of Mormonism. [Applause.]

"A CLERK WANTED."

A Young Man Applies and is Swindled Out of $100.

There is quite a number of men in this city who live in style on the proceeds of a contemptible swindling operation. They advertise in the papers for a clerk, and, as there are many young men out of employment, numerous applications are received. An answer is sent to one, and he calls and is "engaged." When about to commence the discharge of the duties required of him, his employer remarks that some security is necessary. If the employe has any money he is induced to leave a deposit of whatever sum he may chance to possess. At the end of the week he is "discharged," and all efforts to obtain his money are futile. About two weeks ago a lad named Thomas Clary, a resident of the Chicago Board of Trade, was desirous of procuring something to do, and searched the "Want" columns of THE TRIBUNE. He saw an advertisement for a clerk, requesting applicants to call at the office of Winslow & Co., No. 166 Madison street. Knocking at the door of room 11 in the building occupied by "Winslow & Co., advertising agents," he was admitted and asked for employment. Clary was introduced to C. C. Parker, who represented himself to be one of the firm, engaged him and agreed to pay $9 a week for his services. Parker said the young man formerly in their employ had been dismissed, and had never returned. He was unwilling to have any one about the office without his giving a proper security for his honesty and good behavior. Clary said he had $100, and Parker took it, giving a receipt. Clary was satisfied and went to work. A few days later remarked when it was handed to him that "it was as good as if it was in a savings bank." When Saturday afternoon came Parker paid Clary $9, and told him he was at liberty to go, as his services were not wanted any longer. Clary asked for his money, but his employer, it is alleged, refused to return it. Finding it was useless to appeal to him, Clary went to the office of Justice Dradsord and swore out a warrant for the arrest of Parker, charging him with larceny as bailee. Yesterday afternoon he was arraigned and held over for trial. Parker did not want his business exposed, and, therefore, offered a compromise, [illegible] not to mention the case. If the young men who have been victimized by situation swindlers would have them arrested and not compromise for one-half the amount left as security, as many swindlers would not be taken in by them.

THE CITY IN BRIEF.

A MAN NAMED Thomas Hughes was arrested at the Sherman House, yesterday morning, upon a charge of larceny. He resides in Wheeling, Va., is a drover. The latter recently sold a drove of cattle, and a draft for $1,300 was sent to him by mail. The letter got into the hands of the other Thomas Hughes, who, after having it cashed, started for Chicago. The drover discovered that his namesake had secured the money and decamped; so he telegraphed to Chicago and other cities, and sent a photograph of the runaway. Detective Simmons took the "photo," and arrested the original at the hotel mentioned. Word was sent to Wheeling that he had been captured, and an officer will probably be here to-day to accompany him to Virginia.

A MEETING of the Board of Managers of the Soldiers' Home was called for yesterday afternoon, in General White's office, but, as there were only two ladies and one gentleman present, the lack of a quorum compelled an adjournment. The monthly report of Dr. [illegible], Superintendent of the Home, which should have been presented and acted upon, shows that there have been admitted during the month, 32; discharged, 31; present number of inmates, 45. A large number of those admitted during the month were in a destitute condition, requiring temporary relief or transportation to points where they might secure employment.

WILLIAM FOERSTER was arrested by Detective Simmons, in a saloon on North Clark street, on Thursday evening, upon the charge of larceny. He was in the employ of Louis Wagner, at Port Washington, Wisconsin, and, it is alleged, ran away with $1,500 worth of dry goods and clothing, and $115 in cash. The goods were found in a house on the North Side where he had been stopping, but it is said that the cash being recovered, as he had invested heavily in beer. He was sent to Port Washington yesterday for trial.

THE NOTORIOUS MOLLIE BOWNE was arrested and locked up in the Armory last evening for larceny. A week or two ago a Miss Lewis moved from West Fulton street to North LaSalle street, not knowing Mollie, engaged her as housekeeper. Yesterday morning Mollie "borrowed" a fur muff, tippet, dress, and cloak, and went out. She procured a bottle of cognac from some saloon, and got gloriously drunk. Not returning home, Miss Lewis asked a policeman to hunt her up. He found her, and Miss Lewis preferred the charge given above.

THE "FIFTEEN-CENT CONCERTS" which are being held at the Illinois Street Church are proving a success. While the music is furnished by some of the best talent in the city, the price of admission is so low that all may attend. These concerts are held every Saturday evening, commencing at 8 and closing at 9:15 o'clock. Mrs. Riley, assisted by a quartette of ladies and gentlemen, will furnish the music to-night.

THE TIME allowed for the payment of State and county taxes is fast drawing to a close, and the Collectors of the North and South Divisions have given notice calling attention to the fact, and urging those in arrears to call at once at the office, on the corner of Lake and LaSalle streets, and save trouble and expense by securing their receipts at once.

DURING THE MONTH of February there were 10,117 money orders paid at the Chicago Post Office, amounting to $180,123; and 1,561 issued, amounting to $29,774. The number of letter carriers employed during the month was 94; number mail letters delivered, 779,389; number city or drop letters delivered, 129,390; number newspapers delivered, 164,775; number letters collected, 447,418; number newspapers collected, 42,733.

WILLIAM JONES, formerly driver of a Post Office wagon, was charged before United States Commissioner Hoyne yesterday with robbing the mails. An account of how the work was done and the amount alleged to have been stolen, was given in THE TRIBUNE about two weeks ago. He was held to $2,000 bail for trial. His father, who resides in Toledo, Ohio, is his bondsman.

THE ALARM from box No. 19, at 9 o'clock yesterday morning, was occasioned by fire in a shed known as "Conley's Patch," owned by Mrs. Conley, and occupied as a dwelling by a colored man named Toney Pickett. The shanty was damaged to the extent of $10. Pickett lost all his furniture—a chair and a mattress; no insurance on either.

THE SERVICE BOOKS for the French Church can be obtained after 4 o'clock this afternoon, at the publishing house of S. C. Griggs & Co. The book is most tastefully printed by the French printing establishment of this city, and will reflect great credit upon the energy and good taste of this enterprising firm.

REV. A. L. STONE, of San Francisco, will be in Chicago during the present month, and will deliver his popular lecture entitled "Sunset Land." He will be cordially welcomed by his many friends here, and especially by those who composed the "Continental party" that visited San Francisco last year.

MARIA PUFFENBACH was charged before Justice Eberhardt, yesterday, with assaulting Wilhelmine Sweitzer with a deadly weapon. What the missile used, when the alleged assault took place, and how she was injured, did not appear, as the defendant gave bail in the sum of $500 for a hearing next Wednesday.

ABOUT 3 O'CLOCK yesterday afternoon smoke was observed issuing from the marble front building on the corner of Monroe and Clark streets. An engine was called out, but before it could be discovered. The smoke was caused by a defective chimney.

THE LOGICIANS meet this evening, in Caledonian Hall. It is desired that all members shall attend this meeting, as the annual reunion occurs on the 8th inst.

THE REGULAR MEETING of Managers of the Erring Woman's Refuge will be held, at half-past 2 o'clock p. m. to-day, at Mrs. Dr. Levanway's, on the north side of Twelfth street, No. 43.

A SACK COAT, worth $25, was stolen from the hallway of the house No. 166 Madison street, yesterday afternoon.

JOHN N. FRANCIS was relieved of his pocketbook, which contained a small sum of money, while riding on a Madison street car yesterday.

"THE SONG QUEEN," by H. R. Palmer, advertised by Root & Cady, has won its position among successful music books.

Large Shipment of Teas and Coffees.

The ever enterprising proprietor of the Great East India Tea Company has been wide awake, and has taken advantage of the great decline of gold. They have received 5,500 half chests of teas, of the finest cargo ever opened to the Chicago public, and will retail them at prices before the war. The finest green teas imported, only $1.50 per pound; old price, $2. Best black teas, $1.25 per pound; old price, $1.75. Who cannot afford to have a choice cup of tea at these prices? Remember, their mammoth warerooms are No. 112 Clark street; West Side Branch, corner of Madison and Halsted streets.

The Chicago Fashion Magazine.

Will be published March 16, the first number of the Chicago Magazine, a journal devoted to fashion, music, and home reading, published in the interest of the family, and designed to give its readers the fullest and most reliable information for Western fashions. This magazine will be elegantly printed on fine tinted paper, and will [illegible]

cietate one full page of full length fashion [illegible], and [illegible] stories, poems, current literature, and extended notices of Eastern and imported fashions, adapted for Western people. Terms, $2 per annum. Address Mrs. M. L. Rayne, Editor and Proprietor, No. 116 Dearborn street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

Personal—Epilepsy Can be Cured. Dr. Charles E. Pearson, Principal of the Bellevue Institute [illegible] for the treatment of epilepsy, [illegible] [illegible] a few days on a visit to his [illegible] who are [illegible].

Dr. Pearson has acquired a considerable reputation in this specialty, particularly in cases of epilepsy. [illegible] of Dr. Pearson, may [illegible] references: James W. Mill, druggist, No. 133 South Market street, Chicago; E. L. Bruce, No. 145 LaSalle street, Chicago; Wm. B. Bidwell, Freeport, Ill.; S. C. Marshall, Deputy County Clerk, Waukesha, Ill.; W. S. Lincoln, editor and proprietor of the Daily Courier, Lafayette, Ind.; J. T. Hatch, Buffalo; E. H. Throop, 23 Pine street, New York, and others.

The Benefits of Hoff's Malt Extract are now offered to the American people, who will certainly appreciate them, particularly as the first physicians prescribe it daily in their practice. In submitting to the American people this renowned European preparation, we do not intend to give it extravagant praise, as its reputation is already world-wide, and its delicious and valuable beverage recommends itself; but we wish to call the attention of the public, and particularly of the sick, to its superior qualities. Sold by all grocers and druggists.

Rough skin made smooth by using Juniper Tar Soap, manufactured by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York.

Paper Hangings and Window shades, latest styles. Paints, oils, glass and brushes, at F. E. Rigby's, 89 Randolph street.

AMUSEMENTS.

CROSBY'S OPERA HOUSE.

THIS AFTERNOON and EVENING, SATURDAY, MARCH 5, 1870,

First Grand Lingard Matinee,

AT 2 O'CLOCK.

WILLIAM HORACE LINGARD,

AND

MISS ALICE DUNNING LINGARD.

Both afternoon and evening, in the beautiful Comedy, entitled the

CAPTAIN OF THE WATCH.

AFTER WHICH,

20 SKETCHES,

By the GREAT LINGARD.

TO BE FOLLOWED BY

SPITALFIELDS WEAVER.

Monday evening, March 7, an ENTIRE CHANGE OF BILL and LAST WEEK OF THE LINGARDS.

McVICKER'S THEATRE.

Engagement of the Great Characteriser,

THE LEFFINGWELL.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON MATINEE and SATURDAY EVENING, last two performances of SAM SAMPLE, the Billiard sharp, in Craven's Comedy of

BILLIARDS,

And ROMEO JAFFIER JENKINS.

Admission to Matinee, 50 cents.

Monday, Leffingwell in J. G. McDonough's new Comedy of THE COMING MAN.

DEARBORN THEATRE.

AT GRAND MATINEE AND TO-NIGHT,

MANNING'S MINSTRELS.

Positively last performances of the great, successful Spectacular Burlesque,

I-VAN-O.

And the excellent bill for this week, including

THE CELEBRATED SUTTON TRIAL.

Precisely the same bill, afternoon and evening. Monday next, entire change of programme. Production of THE EXAMINATION; OR, SCENES AT RUSH MEDICAL COLLEGE.

AIKEN'S MUSEUM.

FRANK E. AIKEN ......Proprietor and Manager

This (Saturday) Matinee at 2½ o'clock, the beautiful Emotional Drama,

EFFIE DEANS; Or, The Heart of Mid Lothian.

Evening at 8 o'clock, the Great Double Bill,

NAVAL ENGAGEMENTS.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken as ......Lieut. Kingston

To conclude with ROB ROY.

Mr. Frank E. Aiken as ......Rob Roy

Monday, VICAR OF WAKEFIELD.

SIX FRENCH LECTURES

On prominent French Authors, will be given by

PROFESSOR CH. MIEL,

At the HISTORICAL SOCIETY'S HALL, on Ontario-st.,

On Tuesday Evenings, at 8 o'clock,

Beginning March 8.

Subjects—Corneille, Moliere, Racine, Lafontaine, Rousseau, Madame de Sevigne.

Single tickets for the course, $3; tickets admitting a lady and gentleman, $5. To be had at the bookstores and Music Stores.

AUCTION SALES.

(ESTABLISHED 1856.)

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO.,

Auctioneers,

5, 7, 9, AND 11 RANDOLPH-ST.

CHICAGO, ILL.

Regular Saturday's Sale.

Furniture, Carpets, Crockery, Mirrors, &c.,

AT AUCTION,

On SATURDAY, March 5, at 9½ a. m., at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auctioneers.

LARGE TRADE SALE.

Dry Goods, Dress Goods, Silks, Cloths, Cassimeres, Cottonades, Ladies' Balmoral Skirts, Hats, Hosiery; SPRING CLOTHING—a large and fine assortment; BOOTS and SHOES.

CARPETS—50 Rolls Brussels, Wool and Hemp Carpets,

AT AUCTION,

On WEDNESDAY and THURSDAY,

March 9 and 10, at 9½ a. m. each day, at our Salesrooms, 5, 7, 9, and 11 Randolph-st.

Catalogues ready Monday.

WM. A. BUTTERS & CO., Auct'rs.

BY EDWD. F. THOMAS & CO.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

Of Furniture and Effects, on the premises, No. 288 West Lake-st., on SATURDAY, March 5, at 10 a. m. precisely. Entire household furniture. E. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 131 West Madison-st.

Chattel Mortgage Sale

Of the California Wine Company's stock—Hock, Muscatel, White, Champagne, Port wines, &c. Champagne Moselle, all fixtures and furniture, on Monday, March 7, with two [illegible], at the premises, 123 South Clark st., at 10 a. m. precisely.

E. F. THOMAS & CO., Auctioneers, 131 West Madison-st.

By A. LIPMAN,

Corner Clark and Madison-sts.

Will sell on MONDAY and TUESDAY, March 7 and 8, at 9½ a. m. and 7 p. m., balance of

FORFEITED PLEDGES,

CONSISTING OF

Gold and Silver Watches, Diamonds, Clothing, Instruments, &c.,

All of which will be sold for cash to the highest bidder.

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THE NORMANDY PLANTATION, at Raccourci Bend, Point Coupee, known as one of the most productive places in the State, for either sugar or cotton; about 2,800 arpents all high and perfectly safe from overflow, and susceptible of being divided into two or three plantations; 1,000 to 1,200 cleared and now in cultivation; a large number of hands on the place; plantation and buildings in good condition. Crops of 1868 and 1869 were 400 bales of cotton, and 1,600 hhds of sugar have been made on the place. Apply to the CITIZENS' BANK of Louisiana, New Orleans.

FOR SALE—OR TO RENT—THE MOST DESIRABLE [illegible] in Belle Plain, Iowa, formerly occupied by Byron & Co. Terms reasonable. Address JAS. A. WILLEY, Belle Plain, Benton County, Iowa.

FOR SALE—40,000 ACRES OF IMPROVED AND unimproved Kansas lands, well selected, very desirable and cheap. CHAS. B. HOLMES, 104 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A NEW TWO-story brick store in a thriving town 60 miles from Chicago, and a choice stock of goods—all right—trade well established. Owner has made money and wishes to retire. Will take a good Iowa farm or city property. GEORGE HESS, 181 Clark-st.

FOR SALE—160 ACRES NEAR KANKAKEE, Ill.—$18. Also, 10,000 acres of land and farms in North, West and South. Land sold on commission. JOHN G. NICHOLSON, 181 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—FRUIT FARM, AT A SACRIFICE. No. 1 soil, and fruits the best. Two or three crops will pay for it; near town; railroads, schools and churches. Must be sold. Climate mild, healthy, delightful. W. S. MURPHY, Carbondale, Jackson Co., Ill.

FOR SALE—SOUTHWEST MISSOURI LANDS. Stone County, are offered trading men at 50c cash per acre, in lots as follows: 640 acres, 1,920 acres, 800 acres. Address F. O. Box 110, Brooklyn, New York.

FOR SALE—A SPLENDID FARM OF 170 ACRES, two miles from depot, large dwelling, with cellar and cistern, granary, well house, hog houses, corn cribs, stables, tool house, large yards, feed troughs for tons of hay, never failing spring in the barn yard. Large orchard, tenant house, 25 acres of excellent timber, rich soil, good fences, and pleasant neighborhood. A good place for a dairy. Inquire of SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4, Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—TO TRADING MEN—MISSOURI lands, with perfect title, very low. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, Real Estate Agent, 181 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SCOW "INO." CAPACITY, 160 M feet lumber. Glass BL. W. L. & T. J. DUDLEY, Trenton, Mich.

FOR SALE—A SMALL TRADING VESSEL OF 50 tons measurement, one year old. Would take in part payment a good second-hand 60 or 75 horse-power engine and boiler. For particulars address WM. H. BELL, Spring Lake, Mich.

FOR SALE—GOVERNMENT HARNESSES, SADdles, bridles, halters, captured rifles, guns, &c., at auction prices, at Government Goods Depot, removed from 16 and 18 Franklin-st. to 190 and 192 Washington-st.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE—A SPLENDID farm of land, and a large frame [illegible] in length and 3 feet wide. S. WARREN, Tonica, La Salle County, Ill.

FOR SALE—VESSEL—SCHOONER "DRIVER"—Has all new sails and in a good running order. Classes B 1, carries 100 m lumber. Apply to E. R. LITTLE, corner Canal and Carroll-sts.

FOR SALE—AT A BARGAIN, THE ENTIRE furniture and lease of sleeping Room No. 11, Monroe Building, corner of Clark and Monroe-sts. Call between 10 a. m. and 2 p. m.

LOST AND FOUND.

LOST—ON WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON, BEtween State and Wells-sts., a pocketbook containing quite a sum of money, bills, and cards, with owner's name on the same. The finder will be suitably rewarded by leaving the same at Tribune office.

LOST—TUESDAY AFTERNOON, BETWEEN ELdridge-court and Twelfth-st., on Wabash-av., one gold sleeve-button, marked "J." The finder will be rewarded by leaving it at Tribune office.

LOST—A SECOND SIEBE SMITH & WESSON'S revolver, yesterday afternoon. Finder will be rewarded by leaving it at the Warren-st. Police Station.

TAKEN UP—ON MARCH 1 A STRAYED COW of a [illegible] red; has been [illegible], with a few white spots, and hair gone from the neck. Bull's Head, Milwaukee-av.

PERSONAL.

PERSONAL—INFORMATION WANTED OF THE whereabouts of [illegible] who was last heard from [illegible] in a dry goods store in Dubuque, Iowa. Said young man was 25 years old on the 10th of last December; about 5 feet 10 inches high; light complexion, light hair, and light blue eyes, and of a pleasant expression; height 5 feet, and [illegible]. Any information will be thankfully received by his bereaved mother. Address ELIZABETH GWINNE, Spencer, Brewer County, Iowa.

CITY REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—SOUTH SIDE—IMPROVED:

$12,000—CLARK-ST.—Three-story marble front house, lot 25x130 feet. [illegible]

$11,000—[illegible]-ST.—Three-story brick store, with basement. Lot 22x120 feet. A bargain.

NORTH SIDE—IMPROVED.

[illegible]

$9,000—ILLINOIS-ST.—Marble front, with large double house, and all modern improvements; lot 25 feet.

$8,000—LAKE VIEW—Two story frame house and [illegible] acres of land.

$7,000—LINCOLN-AV.—[illegible] with fine 2-story house.

$6,000—DIVISION-ST.—[illegible] with three-story cottage [illegible].

$5,000—NORTH LA SALLE-ST.—Lot and house, with improvements [illegible].

$4,500—ILLINOIS-ST.—Frame house of twelve rooms, with barn, good condition.

$3,500—PINE-ST.—Southeast corner of Ontario-st., 2-story and basement brick house of 10 rooms, all modern improvements, [illegible].

$3,000—ASYLUM PLACE, NO. 40—5 block from Lincoln Park. Lot 24x120, [illegible] frame house, [illegible] and barn, balance 1 and 2 years, at 8 per cent.

NORTH SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

$2,000—NORTH CLARK-ST.—Lot 30 ft. front by [illegible].

$1,500—NAVY-ST.—Two lots, 50 ft. front at this station, all cash. This property is among the most desirable of suburban stations, and will be sold at a great bargain.

$1,500—DIVERSEY-AV.—Lots 50 ft. Will sell for cash.

$1,000—LINCOLN-AV.—Lot 25x100. Half cash and balance one and two years at 8 per cent.

$1,500—WRIGHTWOOD-AV.—Lots 25 ft. Half cash and balance one and two years at 8 per cent. Will trade the above three last-mentioned pieces for a good North Side residence.

$2,000—SHEFFIELD-AV., between Noble and Nelson-sts.—Lot 50x125 ft. One-third cash and balance one and two years at 8 per cent. A bargain.

$12,000—LAKE VIEW—Five acres in Block 14 of Pine Grove Subdivision.

WEST SIDE—IMPROVED.

$5,500—PARK-AV.—Lot 25x125, only four blocks from Union Park, two-story frame dwelling, with 8 rooms. $2,500 cash and balance on easy terms. Last payment not due till 1873. Nice property and very cheap.

$20,000—ELIZABETH-ST.—We have on this street a number of first class marble front houses, new, for from $10,000 to $15,000 each. They can be bought at from 1 to 5 cash, and the balance on 5 years' time at 8 per cent.

$13,000—NORTH JEFFERSON-ST.—Near Wayman-st. A large three-story, with store, [illegible] cash, and balance 1, 2, 3, and two years at 8 per cent.

$3,000—FULTON-ST.—No. 292. Cottage of 6 rooms, lot 25x125 feet, and lot [illegible]. A bargain.

$1,500—WEST [illegible]—6 rooms, and all modern improvements.

WEST SIDE—UNIMPROVED.

$1,500—BURLING-ST.—Near Fairbanks-st.—Lot 9, Block 45, $500 cash, and balance 1 year, at 8 per cent. This is cheap.

$2,300—WALNUT-ST.—between Leavitt and Oakley-sts. Lot 25x124 ft. A bargain.

$27,500—[illegible] acres in south west ¼ Sec. 4, 39, 14. Very easy terms, or party will trade for inside property.

$27,500—[illegible] acres, being ½ interest in 40 acres lying west of and adjoining California-av., and between Jackson and Van Buren-sts., with 2 tracks on Van Buren. Easy terms of purchase.

$20—COOLIDGE-AV.—Lot 25x125 ft. south front, and lot 25x125 ft. north front, near Ogden av. at 30 cash. Will sell in separate lots, either 25 or 50 ft. or any part of the whole. We have also 19 x 19 [illegible] ft. south front, near [illegible] ft. at 12.

$15,000—[illegible]—lots of forty-sixth-st. 25x125 ft. Have just sold adjoining property at $60 per foot cash, and this can be bought for $40 per foot cash, or ½ cash and balance 1, 2, 3 years, at 8 per cent. Will sell on a handsome advance. Offered for a few days only.

$4,000—PRAIRIE-AV., near Twenty-sixth-st., 25x160 ft., east front; ¼ cash and balance in 1 year. This is $1,000 under the market.

$3,000—INDIANA-AV., near the corner of Fifty-[illegible], 25x160 ft. Will sell for less for cash.

FIELD, KING & CO.,

Basement First National Bank Building, Southwest corner Washington and State-sts.

FOR SALE—IMPROVED—197 FOREST-AV. LOT [illegible] $4,000. 73 Canal-st. [illegible], and lot 283 North Wells-st. [illegible] $7,425. 45 Eldridge court [illegible].

[illegible]

5 acres on Fifty-fifth-st. near Halsted. $16,000. 5 acres on Curtis-st., half mile from new Boulevard. $2,000.

2 acres on Lincoln-av. $2,300.

J. R. TAYLOR, 134 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—BY H. C. MOREY, NO. 10 METROpolitan Block.

[illegible]-story frame building, and lot, on Madison-st., near Morgan-st. $3,000. Lot on Halsted-st., near Madison-st. $8,000. 50x125, with buildings, on Clinton-st., near Adams. [illegible] feet, corner on Jackson-st., east of Loomis-st. Lot 25 feet near Ann-st. Store and basement brick house on Washington-st. near Robey, at a bargain.

FOR SALE—WABASH-AV. AND STATE-ST.—Lot and [illegible] feet each, near Twenty-second-st. [illegible]. These choice lots will be sold at a low price. Apply to J. ESAIAS WARREN, 155 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—TWO GOOD BRICK HOUSES, NOS. 382 and 384 Park-av. Will be sold at a low price and on reasonable terms. Apply to WM. KERR, 99 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—FIVE YEARS, SIX PER CENT.—Good lots on Twenty-third, Alexander, Bushnell, McGregor, Twenty-sixth, Keenon, Twenty-seventh, Twenty-eighth, Twenty-ninth, Thirtieth, Dashiel, and Deering-sts., Hanover, [illegible], Butterfield, Fifth, Wallace, and Wentworth-avs. Prices low. Title perfect. Apply to DANIEL L. BAKER, [illegible] street.

FOR SALE OR RENT—THREE-STORY AND basement—marble front residence No. 30 West Madison-st., between Michigan and Wabash-avs., one of the choicest locations in the city. Complete, with all modern improvements, barn in the rear. Terms reasonable. Address or apply to B. F. GUYTON, in and 15 Randolph-st.

FOR SALE—26 FEET CORNER INDIANA-AV. AND Thirty-sixth-st.

95 feet on Indiana-av., near Fourteenth-st., having a lake front. $140.

45 feet on Michigan-av., near Thirty-second-st., east front. $160. H. C. MOREY, 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—BARGAINS IN COTTAGES AND small lots. Buy a house and save rent. J. H. S. HENDERSON, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-ST. LOT, 50x100 FEET, at $[illegible] per foot. This is cheap. H. C. MOREY, 10 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OHIO-ST. LOT, 25 FOOT FRONT, on Ohio-st., between Rush and Pine. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST LAKE-ST. LOT 25x125 FEET, between Robey and Hoyne; price, $5,000; also lots on Fulton, Walnut, West Lake, and Sangamon-sts., and several other lots for Nichols; terms part of purchase on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON THE AVENUES—First-class brick dwelling, and lot 50 feet front, on Indiana-av., near Eighteenth-st.

Also a good frame house of 10 rooms, lot, and brick barn, east front, on Wabash-av., north of Fourteenth-st. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—INDIANA-AV.—A 3-STORY AND basement brick house of 15 rooms, east front, [illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—A TWO story and basement brick house of 11 rooms, all modern improvements, and lot with barn, on Washington-st. between Wood and Lincoln. Price $9,500. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WEST ADAMS-ST. LOT 25x125 FT. with buildings, No. 337 West Adams-st., between Aberdeen and Centre-av. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—MICHIGAN-AV. NEAR CONGRESS-st.—[illegible] front, with a good 2-story brick dwelling; central lot. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 155 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—15 LOTS ON NORTH SIDE OF IN-[illegible]. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NORTH DEARBORN-ST., A NEW two-story frame, brick basement and Mansard roof, large rooms, modern improvements, and lot, with barn, 25x100, on North Dearborn-st., near Lincoln Park. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—WARREN-AV., A TWO STORY frame house of 8 rooms, and lot 25x125 ft. on Warren-av., between Wood and Lincoln. Price $6,750. Easy terms. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—NEW SIX-ROOM COTTAGES, JUST built, at cold prices; only $500, which is very cheap; $100 cash, and monthly payments without interest; go to some of all lots a beautiful grove; lot with each. Apply at [illegible]. Near corner of Forty-fifth-st. and Cottage Grove-av.

FOR SALE—28 FEET ON NORTH CLARK-ST., between the bridge and North Water-st. J. AVERELL, Real Estate Office, No. 7 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—OR EXCHANGE FOR IOWA LAND, 9 lots on Newberry-av., near Wright-st. $3,000. JNO. G. NICHOLSON, 181 Dearborn-st.

FOR SALE—A NEW 2-STORY HOUSE OF 11 rooms, and lot, No. 386 West Indiana-st., for $3,000 cash.

FOR SALE—FINE RESIDENCE PROPERTY ON Western-av., head of Walnut-st. Inquire of or address C. B. S., 78 West Lake-st.

FOR SALE—$275 WILL BUY ONE OF THE BEST lots on Boddam-st., between Twenty-sixth and Twenty-seventh-sts., east front; $275 down, balance 5 years, 6 per cent. Address Box 304, Benton Harbor, Mich.

FOR SALE—ON MONTHLY PAYMENTS—A new two-story house, 8 rooms, wardrobes, pantries, halls, etc., with lot, on Leavitt-st., near street cars, Price $2,500; $300 cash, balance monthly. KELLAR BROS., 127 South Clark.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE RESIDENCE—A most desirable residence, with modern improvements and commodious stable; lot 50x125 feet, [illegible] situated east of State-st. and south of Chicago-av. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for other real estate. GEO. H. ROZET, Real Estate Broker, 14 Union Building, 108 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—NORTH SIDE UNIMPROVED—143 feet frontage on Dearborn, near Pine. Easy payments. GEO. H. ROZET, Real Estate Broker, 14 Union Building, 108 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—PARTIES WISHING TO PURCHASE a house and lot on South Park-av., worth about $5,500, on easy terms, will find it to their advantage by addressing A B C, Tribune office.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE HOUSE NO. 301 WEST Twelfth-st., of 4 rooms; 2 years and 9 months lease at $20 a year. No taxes or assessments. J. B. TAYLOR, 134 Madison-st.

FOR SALE—ON PRAIRIE-AV., A COMFORTAble house and lot near Thirty-second-st. Only $5,500, if taken immediately. Easy terms. A bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 155 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—$1,500, WABASH-AV., 25x125 FT., east front. Only $50 per foot for this week, being largely below the market. A decided bargain. J. ESAIAS WARREN, 155 Dearborn-st., Room 1.

FOR SALE—RIVER LOT, AT A DECIDED bargain. Lot 110x125 feet, with building that cost over $10,000, on Cliquenet, and the South Branch near Main-st. Will be sold for what the ground is worth. Terms easy. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—CHEAP—CORNER LOT, 25x125 feet, southeast corner of Twenty-sixth and Butler-sts. Price $750; part on time. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON WEST LAKE-ST., 25x125 feet, with buildings, No. 767 West Lake-st., between Lincoln and Robey. Price $5,000. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

FOR SALE—ON MICHIGAN-AV., NEAR FOURteenth-st., two-story house, 12 rooms, and lot 25x165, only $12,000. The lot alone is worth nearly all that is asked for house and lot. Easy terms. J. H. KEELER, 128 South Clark-st.

FOR SALE—NEW TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE on Lot 14, [illegible] on the West Side. Has [illegible]. Price very low and terms easy. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, Room 6, Union Building, 108 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—RESIDENCE LOTS IN ONE OF the favorite residence portions of the West Side, suitable for a cheap [illegible]. Terms very easy. Apply to EDWARD C. WALLER, Room 6, Union Building, 108 LaSalle-st.

SUBURBAN REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—1,500 FEET LAND AT RAVENSwood, at low prices. Good profits guaranteed. Seventeen trains a day; fare seven cents. Splendid carriage roads all the way out. Good school and church privileges, and good society. Terms easy. J. H. S. HENDERSON, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD, LOTS 25x125 feet, $400; 50x125 feet, $750; fine grounds, trees and good society. Title clear and taxes paid. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—AT ENGLEWOOD—250 FEET OF avenue property, between Fifty-ninth and Sixty-first-sts. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—A CHOICE ONE ACRE LOT, NEAR brick school house and depot, at Englewood. HULBURD & CO., 78 LaSalle-st.

FOR SALE—$5 PER WEEK FOR A YEAR WILL buy a beautiful lot on which an easy enterprise by a healthy, agreeable, and well-to-do population [illegible]. WM. O. COLE, 189 Clark-st.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

WANTED—COTTAGES AND SMALL HOUSES for cash and trade. J. H. S. HENDERSON, 124 Dearborn-st., Room 3.

WANTED TO LEASE—WELL LOCATED LOT or South Side, to erect two-story house on. Address, for three days, [illegible] HOUSE, Tribune office.

INSTRUCTION.

MAPLEWOOD YOUNG LADIES' INSTITUTE, Pittsfield, Mass. Rev. C. V. Spear, Principal. The next term commences March 3, 1870.

HELP WANTED—MALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—BOY, ABOUT 16 OR 17 YEARS OF age. Good reference required. Apply, in own handwriting, to W. Tribune office.

WANTED—BOY IN AN ARCHITECT'S OFFICE, to learn the business, and to do office errands. One who has been to a [illegible] making copies of plans and illustrations will be preferred. J. & E. BAUMANN, 186 Washington-st., Room 9.

WANTED—A BOY OF GOOD CHARACTER, with $1,000 to invest in one of the best paying businesses in the city; he will be taught the business, at full wages. A rare chance. Address for a few days HOME, Tribune office.

WANTED—A MAN TO ATTEND A SMALL garden, take care of horse, and make himself generally useful. Apply at [illegible] Tribune office.

WANTED—A GOOD BOY FOR GENERAL work [illegible] and other help for [illegible] at EMPLOYMENT AGENCY, 181 East Washington-st., Room 14, up stairs.

WANTED—50 LABORERS ON SECTIONS 8 and [illegible], to work on the [illegible] and Michigan Canal, twenty miles from Chicago, on the line of the C. & A. and [illegible] Railroad. Apply to [illegible] BARNARD & COWAN, Contractors.

WANTED—THOSE WISHING SITUATIONS IN any line of business, and good treatment, will do well to call at 116 Madison-st., Room 22.

WANTED—FAMILIES AND FARM HANDS for Mississippi; office at part of the state, employment; [illegible] good wages. Transportation advanced. Call at EMIGRANT [illegible] Lake-st., Room 22.

WANTED—AT THE SOUTHERN EMIGRAtion Agency, 2 wood-choppers, three places from [illegible] to work on [illegible] farms, gardeners, laborers, [illegible] and cooks. Transportation advanced. TURNER & HAWLEY.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

WANTED—AN ACTIVE SALESMAN TO travel and sell fireworks by sample. Address GEORGE DALE, 725 Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

WANTED—ENERGETIC MEN OF GOOD ADdress and business qualities who are willing to work for moderate salary. Apply immediately to A. ADAMS & CO., over 119 Clark-st., Room 11.

WANTED—20 SALESMEN—SALARY OR COMmission. Something wanted. Call at AMERICAN FIRE-LIGHTER COMPANY, 106 Monroe-st., opposite Post Office.

WANTED—SALESMEN OF ABILITY—TO INtroduce a new line of [illegible] goods. Salary large. Good [illegible], pay regular, and business a necessity. It will pay to investigate, either personally, or by mail. EMERSON, BARRETT & CO., Booksellers, 37 South Clark-st., Chicago.

WANTED—TEN SALESMEN—THIS EVENING. Call at [illegible] CRVIS & BOSTWICK'S, over [illegible] Dearborn-st. To first-class salesmen, [illegible] for work on the line of goods, we will pay $25 per week—others, in proportion to ability.

Trades.

WANTED—A FIRST-CLASS HORSESHOER TO work on the floor—$3 a day to a first-class workman. Apply at 148 South Canal-st.

WANTED—TEN GOOD CARPENTERS TO GO to [illegible] Inquire, for 1 or days at 36 Dearborn-st., between 8 and 9 a. m. W. C. WRIGLEY.

WANTED—FOUR FIRST-CLASS CARVERS AT [illegible].

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A FIRST-CLASS barber at 189 East Madison-st. [illegible].

WANTED—ONE GOOD PATTERN-MAKER. E. & J. GOOD, 18 Michigan-st.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER, TO GO [illegible] miles west of Dubuque. Call at FIELD, BENEDICT & CO.'S, from 1 to 2 p. m., Saturday, March 5.

WANTED—AN EXPERIENCED [illegible]. CHAS. F. KELLOGG, 54 and 56 Lake-st.

HELP WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

WANTED—A YOUNG MISS AS COPYIST. CALL at 79 Lake-st., up stairs.

WANTED—SIX GIRLS TO BURNISH SILVER plate. Three experienced, and three to learn the business. Inquire at 29 Washington-st., corner Wells-st.

WANTED—SIX GOOD BINDERY GIRLS—those that can fold and stitch. Apply at 186 Randolph-st. W. D. LIDD.

WANTED—A WET NURSE. YOUNG, AND healthy German or Swede preferred. Call at 551 Wabash-av., from 2 to 4 p. m.

WANTED—TWO LADIES OF INTELLIGENCE to engage in a pleasant and remunerative business. Some employment [illegible]. Apply between the hours of 9 a. m. and 1 p. m. at 144 Madison-st., Room 6.

Domestics.

WANTED—A LITTLE GIRL TO WAIT [illegible] house. Apply at 416 [illegible].

WANTED—A SWEDISH OR ENGLISH GIRL, to do second work and take care of children. None but a first-class seamstress. Apply at 275 North LaSalle-st.

WANTED—IMMEDIATELY—A COMPETENT German girl, to do general housework in a small family. Good wages to a good girl. Apply at 184 Warren-av.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A LADY CAN HAVE THE COMFORTS OF A home with the best of attendance during expected illness, in a private family. For particulars address MRS. H. P., Tribune office. References.

ANY PARTIES WISHING TO ADOPT A HANDsome male infant can apply to Dr. M. E. SMITH, 118 South Clark-st., Room 6.

A YOUNG MAN, WITH $250, WISHES TO PURchase a part interest in a grocery. Address A. E., Tribune office.

DIVORCES—WANTED—THOSE INTERESTED to know that divorces are legally obtained without publicity, and in a small expense. No fee unless successful. Address P. O. Box 1007. This is the [illegible].

DIVORCES—IF YOU WANT A LEGAL DIvorce, with a close of money again, on reasonable terms, address P. O. BOX 4000, Chicago. Information free.

MILLIONS OF MONEY MADE YEARLY! SECRET for all. Book sent promptly by mail on receipt of price, $1. C. L. BRIGGS, Chicago.

TICKETS TO ST. LOUIS, $5; CAIRO, $7; MEMphis, $8; Cincinnati, $9; Detroit, $7; Vicksburg and New Orleans, $[illegible]. Apply at [illegible] Dearborn-st., northwest corner of Clark and South Water-sts.

TWO MEN, ALL READY TO START TO CALIfornia, [illegible]. Call on VAN, 69 Washington-st., Room 11.

WANTED—TO BUY FOR CASH, LADIES' and gentlemen's cast-off clothing. By sending a letter to [illegible] the owner, you can find a purchaser [illegible]. GELDER, 304 South Wells-st.

WANTED—STENCIL CUTTERS TO SEND FOR new illustrated price list of stencil tools, key checks and dies. JOHN C. HILTON, No. 1 Clark-st.

WANTED—AT 123 DEARBORN-ST., A GOOD rat terrier dog, immediately.

TO RENT—HOUSES.

TO RENT—A NEAT STORY AND A HALF cottage house, No. 267 West Indiana-st., with good barn. Apply to JOHN H. BICKERDIKE, 66 Washington-st.

TO RENT—TO A SMALL FAMILY—A NEW two-story and basement house, furnished with all the modern conveniences. Will be rented only to parties without children. Possession can be had [illegible]. Apply to GEORGE C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—THE TWO THREE-STORY AND basement brick houses, 17 rooms each—Nos. 6 and 8 Eldridge-court, will be rented separately or together, for one year or a term of years. House have been put in thorough repair. Apply to GEO. C. CLARKE, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

TO RENT—HOUSE AND LARGE BARN, 185 West Kinzie-st. Inquire of [illegible] LYONS, 175 South Water-st.

TO RENT—DWELLING April 1st; rent $20 per month. No. 178 [illegible] NEWCOMB, 123 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—PRAIRIE-AV., A TWO-STORY BRICK dwelling of 12 rooms, with modern improvements, and large lot, on Prairie-av., near Twenty-first-st. Rent very low if rented by 1st of April. SNYDER & LEE, Real Estate Agents, No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—A COTTAGE WITH 7 ROOMS, IN A good location. Will sell furniture at a low figure, if required. 466 West Jackson-st.

TO RENT—A TWO-STORY FRAME DWELLING of 8 rooms, on Wabash-av., north of Harrison-st. J. McCULLER & CO., 101 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTTAGE HOUSE, on Carroll-av., No. 270 Warrington-st. J. E. FOWLER & CO., No. 4 Metropolitan Block.

TO RENT—ROOMS.

TO RENT—A GOOD SUITE OF LODGING rooms, with water, gas, water-closets, &c. Apply to HORTON & LEONARD, 108 and 110 Randolph-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS, SINGLE OR en suite. Apply at Room 30 Hamilton Block, 84 North Clark-st.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS IN POPE'S Block, 157½ Madison-st., opposite Farwell Hall. Apply at Room 47.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS TO YOUNG men. One suite, with hot and cold water, on second floor. Apply at 271 West Lake-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS—A NICELY FURNISHED room, carpeted, for one, opposite the Post Office. Inquire at Room 1 137 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—ROOMS, APPLY AT NO. 28 RANdolph-st.

TO RENT—3 ROOMS IN BRICK HOUSE, ON first floor. Water in house. Apply at 113 Fourth-av.

TO RENT—FURNISHED ROOMS FOR GENTS' sleeping purposes. 205 Wabash-av. Hot and cold water. Terms cheap. Please call and examine.

TO RENT—A FURNISHED FRONT ROOM FOR two, with or without board, at 81 Third-av. Five minutes' walk from Post Office.

TO RENT—AN AGREEABLE YOUNG LADY desiring a well furnished room (rent free) can have the same by addressing WILL J. ARNOLD, Chicago Post Office.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT ROOM, SUITAble for two or more gentlemen. Also, a small room. Apply at 283½ State-st.

TO RENT—STORES AND OFFICES.

TO RENT—LARGE BRICK BUILDING NOS. 128 and 130 Wabash-av., next to Maison Doree, suitable for a business requiring large room and plenty of light. BROWN BROTHERS, 138 Monroe-st.

TO RENT—STEAM BAKERY, WITH EIGHT ovens, machines and power; also, rooms with power. CHAS. E. FOSTER & Co., commission merchants, 33, 35, 37 North Clinton-st.

TO RENT—ROOM AND POWER. TWO-STORY building, 40x65 feet, corner Twenty-second and Loomis-sts. [illegible] lumber district. None but responsible parties need apply.

TO RENT—A LARGE FRONT STORE, WELL adapted to any kind of business. Apply at 78a South Wells-st.

TO RENT—STORE NO. 115 DEARBORN-ST. Immediate possession can be given. Apply on the premises to S. M. HUNT.

TO RENT—THE SECOND, OR, IF PREFERRED, the fourth and fifth lofts of the building 154 Lake-st. Will be rented at a low price from April 1, by SCHWEITZ & BEER, 152 Lake-st.

TO RENT—A SHOP 27x100, CORNER INDIANA and North Franklin-sts., with 3 horse power steam engine, boiler, shafting, &c. Apply at No. 67 North Wells-st. F. BECKER.

TO RENT—DOCK, WITH RAILROAD CONnections, on west side of South Branch, near the Pittsburgh & Fort Wayne R. R. bridge, now occupied by Wm. Cook & Wilde. Apply to THOMAS LONERGAN, 14 South Clark-st., Room 11, or 59 Centre-av.

TO RENT—BASEMENT 180 LAKE-ST. CORNER Wells, now occupied as a leather and shoe-findings store. Possession given May 1. Inquire of J. L. WAYNE & SON, 180 Lake-st.

TO RENT—ON THE SOUTH SIDE, A GOOD stand for a boot and shoe store, well located in the midst of first-class population. A splendid chance for a practical or practical man to make money. T. E. FITCH & CO., 145 Dearborn-st.

TO RENT—A STORE 25 FEET DEEP ON STATE-st., near Monroe. Also, three rooms on Clark-st. Inquire at 178 State-st.

WANTED—TO RENT.

WANTED—TO RENT—BY A PROMPT PAYING tenant, a cottage of 4 or 5 rooms, near Union Park, convenient to street cars. Address M. Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—THREE OR FOUR UNfurnished rooms, suitable for housekeeping, in some central location; terms moderate. Address J., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED OR UNfurnished room for two gentlemen, on one of the avenues, between Eighteenth and Twenty-fifth-sts. References given and must be reasonable. Address F. O. Drawer 5681.

WANTED—TO RENT—TWO OR THREE FURnished rooms for light housekeeping. Private family preferred, within a few minutes' walk from [illegible]; best of references given. Address HOMER, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED HOUSE of 10 or 12 rooms. Would board the owner, if agreeable. Address A B C, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A FURNISHED COTtage of six or seven rooms. Rent not to exceed $25. Address H. A. N., Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—HOUSE OF TEN rooms; South Side. Rent not to exceed $30. Address S S S, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO RENT—A SMALL COTTAGE or some rooms, on South Side, north of Twelfth-st. or south of Douglas-place. Address J G H, Box 625, city.

TO LEASE.

TO LEASE—LUMBER OR COAL YARD, SECond yard south of Eighteenth-st. bridge, on Lumber-st. Six years' lease. Apply at Lumber Yard, or 89 State-st. JAMES DALTON & BROS.

TO LEASE—GROUND TO LEASE, AND FRAME building for sale, situated at foot of Indiana-st., near lake shore, suitable for storage purposes. Inquire of BART. ASTEN & CO., 183 South Water-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

FOR SALE—AUCTION AT S. P. CREGAR'S stable, corner Ohio and LaSalle-sts., of horses, wagons, carriages, harness, and fresh milch cows, 10 a. m.

CLAIRVOYANTS.

A WONDER—THE CELEBRATED GIPSEY WOMAN will tell your past, present, and future and correctly, call at 206 South Clark-st. Fee 50.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MALES.

Bookkeepers, Clerks, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A BUSINESS MAN, [illegible] Company. Address CASH[illegible], Tribune office.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN ACCOUNTANT of several years' experience. Satisfactory references given. Address ACCOUNTANT, Tribune office.

Trades.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A JOB PRINTER, who is desirous of locating in Chicago, is a first class workman in every respect, [illegible] understands the different branches of the business, and [illegible] [illegible]. Address P. O. Box [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—TO CARPENTERS and [illegible]. Address [illegible], Tribune office.

Coachmen, &c.

SITUATION WANTED—BY MAN AND WIFE, Americans, the man to drive or take care of horses, &c.; the woman as cook, &c. Good references given. Address I F H, Tribune office.

SITUATIONS WANTED—FEMALES.

Miscellaneous.

SITUATION WANTED—TO DO FAMILY WASHing, to be taken to my house and done in first class style. Good references. Address [illegible].

SITUATION WANTED—A SEAMSTRESS [illegible] Address MARGARET WILSON.

Domestics.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A COMPETENT cook and laundress, for private family, or boarding house. Good references can be seen at MRS. [illegible] office, 161 Madison.

SITUATION WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do second work in a small private family, or take care of children. Good references required. Apply at No. 176 Wentworth-av.

SITUATION WANTED—BY AN EXPERIENCED person, in a small family. Good cook, washer and ironer. Reference, if wanted. Can be seen for 2 days at 312 Fulton-st.

SITUATION WANTED—A SECOND PLACE, BY a Swedish girl, who resides at 63 [illegible]. Recommendation can be given.

AGENTS WANTED.

AGENTS WANTED—$10 A DAY TO MALE and female agents to introduce the BUCKEYE SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE, [illegible] on both sides, and is the only LICENSED SHUTTLE MACHINE sold in the United States for less than $40. All others are infringements, and the seller and user are liable to prosecution and imprisonment. Outfit free. Address W. A. HENDERSON & CO., Cleveland, O.

AGENTS WANTED—INVENTORS, AGENTS, Mechanics, and all Dealers in Patents or Patented goods should address the PATENT RIGHT [illegible] devoted to their interests. Terms 50 cts. per year. Send stamp for sample to KENT, GOODNOW & CO., Boston, Mass.

AGENTS WANTED—IN ALL PARTS OF THE West, to sell Bancroft's life of George Peabody. Illustrated, and published only by subscription. Address S. M. ASHLEY, No. 153 Madison-st., Chicago, Ill.

AGENTS WANTED—MALE OR FEMALE. [illegible] You want to make $10 per day, call at [illegible], Chicago.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A DESIRABLE FLOURING MILL FOR SALE, in the best section of Michigan for custom and winter wheat. For particulars inquire of E. BAXTER & CO., of this city.

A BILLIARD ROOM, CONSISTING OF THREE tables, bar, and fixtures, for sale, all in good order; location good, and doing a paying business; proprietor wishing to sell out on account of bad health. Inquire at the SUN, No. 111 East Madison-st.

A PROFITABLE BUSINESS, CENTRALLY LOcated, for sale. Will exchange for good real estate, city or suburban. Price, $3,000. Inquire of S. DELAMATER, 181 LaSalle-st.

A BAKERY IN COMPLETE RUNNING ORDER for sale, centrally located, or will take a partner, or sell part, having sufficient [illegible]. Address TRUNK STORE, 11 South Clark-st.

A NICE MEAT MARKET FOR SALE, AT slaughter price. 166 Madison-st., Room 3.

A WELL ESTABLISHED BUSINESS FOR SALE. Call on or address N. M. SIMONDS & CO., 213 Washington-st.

AN INTEREST IN A NEAT OFFICE BUSINESS, requiring little attention, with [illegible] returns, for sale. Address V. G. G., Tribune office.

A RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR A RESPONSIBLE business man to go to Memphis. [illegible] Address ORVIS & BOSTWICK.

BOOK, NEWS, AND STATIONERY STOCK for sale. Doing a good trade. No [illegible]. About $12,000 per year. Stock about $3,000. Good reasons for selling. Address Box 484, Belvidere, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE, PAYING A NET profit of $3,000 annually. Satisfactory reasons given for selling. Address P. O. Drawer 185, Belvidere, Ill.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—DOING A PAYING business; or an interest in the same. Rare opportunity. Address P. O. Drawer 1791, Fort Wayne, Ind.

LIVERY AND BOARDING STABLE, WITH dwelling, in the village of Sandwich, for sale cheap. Good location. Stock at [illegible] and all livery stock. For information address ED. BROWN, Sandwich.

NEW THREE-STORY BRICK HOTEL, ON Public Square, just completed, 50 good rooms, all finished in modern style. Office, [illegible], in a splendid situation. Will rent [illegible] for a term of years, or sell. Address A. WITTANCKEN, on premises, or H. JOHNSON, Carrollton, Ill.

ONE OF THE BEST RETAIL DRUG STORES in this city, [illegible] and with a small investment. Address E. H. ANDREWS, Room 7, Methodist Block, corner Clark and Washington.

RARE BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY FOR A MAN having $3,000 cash to join the advertiser in a manufacturing business in a prosperous town of 10,000 inhabitants. The position of Cashier is [illegible]. Address TEMPLE, [illegible] & PARRINGTON, corner of Polk and Canal-sts.

RARE OPPORTUNITY—THE BEST STEAM mill in Kansas, centrally located in the city of Topeka; [illegible] of pine wheat, and [illegible] country. [illegible] while it is [illegible] for sale. Reasons, wish to [illegible]. For information, address JOHN MULVANE, Topeka, Kan.

RARE OPPORTUNITY FOR ANY PERSON wishing to engage in the commission business; the good will of the business, office, and warehouse [illegible] will be sold for what the fixtures are worth. [illegible] as the present owner is [illegible] obliged to leave the city. Address OPPORTUNITY, Tribune office.

STOCK, LEASE, AND FIXTURES OF A FIRST class grocery store for sale, [illegible] in good location, cash and part real estate. Address S L & F, Tribune office.

THE LEASE AND FURNITURE OF ONE OF the best located boarding houses in the city, on [illegible] to [illegible]. Address of call at 151 Clark-st., [illegible] Van Buren.

WANTED—A THOROUGH BUSINESS MAN, with practical knowledge of hotel [illegible], or a hotel [illegible] a half interest in a first-class hotel [illegible] in the city of Chicago. Address [illegible]. For particulars address HOTEL, Tribune office.

FINANCIAL.

MONEY TO LOAN—ON FREIGHT & [illegible]. [illegible] 11 Metropolitan Block.

MONEY TO LOAN IN SUMS OF $500, $1,000 [illegible]. Room [illegible] Major Block.

PURCHASE MONEY PAPER WANTED. ADOLPH LOEB & BROTHER, Room 12, 129 LaSalle-st.

WANTED—FROM $500 TO $2,000 FOR ONE year. Good security [illegible] and a liberal bonus paid. Call at [illegible] or address [illegible].

$3,000 TO $5,000 TO LOAN ON IMPROVED city property. ENOS AYRES, Major Block, Room 21, corner LaSalle and Madison.

$3,000 TO LOAN ON [illegible] city property [illegible] THREE YEARS ON [illegible] 123 Dearborn-st. WM. F. KIMBALL, Room 3, 123 Dearborn-st.

$5,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE security. Apply to RICHARD WADDELL, Room 10, Union Building.

$40,000 TO LOAN ON CITY REAL ESTATE, [illegible] \$15,000 to [illegible] in good mortgages. C. D. ALDERSON, 15 Chamber of Commerce.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

16 AND 18 RUSH-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS, for gentlemen and their wives, transient or permanent. Board and room [illegible].

18 THIRD-AV.—TWO BLOCKS FROM POST Office—Pleasant rooms, gas, closets, bath-rooms, &c., with good board, reduced to $5.50 per week.

84 ADAMS-ST.—PLEASANT ROOMS WITH board.

142 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT FURNISHED rooms to rent, with board, for gentlemen and wife or single gentlemen.

159 SOUTH HALSTED-ST.—TWO OR THREE gentlemen can be accommodated with good board in a private family.

176 WEST WASHINGTON-ST.—NICELY furnished rooms, with board, for a gentleman and wife or single gentlemen. Terms moderate.

214 OHIO-ST., CORNER OF CLARK—TO rent, with board, a large front room and alcove, neatly furnished; use of bathroom; family small, nice location, &c.

224 WEST MONROE-ST.—FURNISHED front rooms, with excellent board, for a gentleman and wife or two gentlemen. Terms reasonable. Dinner at 6.

231 WABASH-AV.—PLEASANT ROOMS furnished or unfurnished, with board.

270 WABASH-AV.—FURNISHED ROOMS with board, for gentlemen. Also, one room for two ladies.

284 MICHIGAN-AV.—FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with board, at reasonable price.

366 OHIO-ST.—NICELY FURNISHED FRONT rooms to rent, with or without board. Good references required.

494 NORTH CLARK-ST.—SOME BOARDERS by the day or week. Some rooms to rent.

531 WABASH-AV.—ROOMS TO RENT, FURnished or unfurnished, with board.

NORTH SIDE—TWO SINGLE GENTS OR TWO gentlemen with wives, can find good board in a private family; first-class location, at moderate rates, by addressing ONTARIO, Tribune office.

NATIONAL HOTEL—CORNER OF WASHINGTON and Wells-sts., one square west of Court House. Furnished rooms for families, or single rooms, with or without board, very reasonable. Lodgings, 50 cts. The best accommodations in Chicago for the money.

BOARD WANTED.

BOARD—A YOUNG MAN WISHES TO EXchange a new first-class [illegible] for board, and [illegible] cash, in monthly payments. Give street and No. and address, for particulars, HOLLINGSWOOD, Tribune office.

BOARD—BY A YOUNG MAN IN A PRIVATE family where there are few or no boarders. Must be on West Side. Address J N, Tribune office.

BOARD—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY, BY A young lady, within 15 minutes' walk of the Court House. Address, stating terms, FRANCO, Tribune office.

BOARD—FOR TWO MONTHS FROM MARCH 10, for self and wife, without children, and a suite of rooms, with sleeping room for servant. Will furnish all furniture except carpets. [illegible] West Division of [illegible] preferred. Address, giving particulars, HOUSECLEANING, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—10 TO 100,000 ACRES of farming, pine timber, and coal lands, with $1,000 [illegible] for merchandise. All correspondence strictly confidential. Address J. H. MURRAY, [illegible].

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—HALF INTEREST in new [illegible] and [illegible] business worth $3,000, for real estate, or horse and wagon [illegible]. Address, with full particulars, MAGNESIA, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—A STOCK OF notions, fixtures, safe, &c., for land or property in city or near the same. Address A E N, Tribune office.

WANTED—TO EXCHANGE—SASH, DOORS, or unincumbered city property. Address TRADE, Tribune office.

MACHINERY.

FOR SALE—ENGINES, PORTABLE, STATIONARY, hoisting and marine, 4 to 80 horse power. [illegible]. Locomotive boilers [illegible]. Trenton Works. N. B. AMES [illegible].

FOR SALE—ALL SIZES OF PORTABLE AND stationary engines, saw mills, [illegible] machines, [illegible] at low prices, by W. R. JAMES & CO., 22 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—GREAT BARGAIN IN A SECOND-hand [illegible] [illegible] at half the price of a new one, by W. R. JAMES & CO., 22 Lake-st.

FOR SALE—ONE LOG MILL, SELF-SETTING [illegible], [illegible] improvements, [illegible] E. & J. GOOD, 18 Michigan-st.

FOR SALE—NEW 4 TON PLATFORM HAY scale, and Fairbanks [illegible] [illegible] ALEXANDER & BANCROFT, 31 Washington.

PARTNERS WANTED.

PARTNER WANTED—TO TAKE A HALF INterest in one of the best [illegible] in [illegible] County. [illegible] Address WOOD & [illegible], Webster City, Iowa.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $800, IN A PROfitable and well established office business. Apply for day, at 14 Dearborn-st., Room 4.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

FOR SALE—ONE FIRST-CLASS NEW PIANO, [illegible] Address C. W. CASPER.

FOR SALE—AND TO RENT—PIANOS, ORgans and melodeons, at the [illegible], [illegible] Market-st. [illegible] PRESTON.

SEWING MACHINES.

FOR SALE—A NEARLY NEW FLORENCE machine, in perfect order. Address Mrs. CAMPBELL, care Carrier 33.

WASHINGTON.

Further Debate on the Georgia Bill in the House.

Another Tilt Between Butler and Farnsworth.

The Tobacco Dealers and the Ways and Means Committee.

Special Despatch to The Chicago Tribune.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

COVODE'S CASE.

The Cadet Committee to-day heard a report from two of its members, who went over to Philadelphia to examine Millward, who was so ill he could not come here. He testified that Covode would not appoint the boy till he acquired a residence in Covode's district; that Covode never received any money in the matter, and that none was ever tendered him. The committee is satisfied that Covode did nothing wrong.

THE OTHER CASES.

Witnesses were also examined in the case of Churchill, of New York, and the evidence shows, as everybody believed it would, that there is no cause for action against this gentleman. General Sheffield arrived here to-day to testify in the case of Butler, of Tennessee, and will be called Monday.

THE TOBACCO INTEREST.

The tobacco delegation have had a full hearing before the Revenue Office and Ways and Means Committee, and, this evening, left for home. They ask for a uniform tax of sixteen cents per pound, and go away with the impression that the committee will not come below twenty-four cents.

THE HON. REVELS.

Senator Revels has received a large number of letters congratulating him on his admission to the Senate. The Legislature of his State had passed resolutions of that character, which he laid before the Senate by request. It has also asked him to urge the removal of all political disabilities from the people of Mississippi, which he strongly supports.

BILLS APPROVED.

The President signed the bill directing the Secretary of War to place at the disposal of Bridges' Battery Association, Chicago, ten captured twelve-pounder guns of obsolete patterns, now condemned and in store at the Rock Island Arsenal, to be placed around a lot in Rose Hill Cemetery, Chicago. He has also signed a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell or exchange the present site for a Custom House at Nashville, and get a new site which is not to cost any more than the present site is worth.

TREASURY STATEMENT.

The currency balance in the Treasury vaults to-night was $9,373,000, and the coin balance, $107,000,000.

SOLDIERS' BOUNTY.

Persons discharged soldiers of the Regular Army living here, have started a movement to get a bounty equal to that paid volunteers during the rebellion. They had a meeting last night, and adopted resolutions, and appointed a committee to lay their cause before Congress.

THE FIFTEENTH AMENDMENT.

Arrangements are being made for a grand torch-light parade as soon as the President announces the ratification of the Fifteenth Amendment, which he cannot do until Georgia and Texas are admitted.

FINANCIAL.

The Banking and Currency Committee had a long meeting to-day and talked over the Senate Currency bill which they are likely to report some time next week.

THE BUSTEED CASE.

The House Judiciary Committee are writing up a report on the Busteed impeachment case, as they have concluded that there is no cause for action against him. He has gone to Alabama to hold court again.

TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

ARCTIC EXPLORATION.

WASHINGTON, March 4.—Captain Hall delivered a lecture to-night at Lincoln Hall, to a dense audience, including the President, Vice President, Chief Justice Chase, and many members of Congress. He related his experience in the Arctic regions, and stated his intention of going to the North Pole, [illegible] an appropriation of $15,000 for an expedition [illegible], the Northwest and the discovery of an extensive land fitting around. He was willing the money should be placed in the hands of President Grant for disbursement. The result was received with applause.

THE FUNDING BILL.

Several Senators had an interview with the Secretary of the Treasury, to-day, relative to the Funding bill. [illegible] [illegible] the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds at a rate of interest not exceeding 5 per cent, is opposed by many Senators, on the ground that when it is known that the Secretary has power to pay 5 per cent, capitalists will not take bonds at a less rate. Secretary Boutwell advocates a long bond at 4 per cent, which he thinks can be negotiated.

CUSTOMS RECEIPTS.

From June 30 to March 1, 1869, the receipts from customs were one hundred millions; from June 30, 1869, to March 1, 1870, the receipts have reached one hundred and twenty-three millions, showing a large increase of imports, or a better enforcement of laws.

FORTY-FIRST CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, March 3.

SENATE.

Not in session.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE GEORGIA BILL.

The debate on the Georgia bill was resumed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH continued the argument commenced by him yesterday. He contended that the [illegible] admitted by Mr. Butler that only two members from Georgia had been admitted to the House in the last Congress, and those through mistake, the bill being that the Government of Georgia was only provisional. He [illegible] attention to the fact that Governor Bullock, of Georgia, had not been a [illegible] himself "Provisional Governor," [illegible] but as "Governor" [illegible] that the members of the Legislature were not addressed as a provisional Legislature, but as the Legislature of Georgia, and that the test oath, which was required to be taken, was the oath of the existing State Government. Besides, he had addressed to show that a Provisional Government could ratify an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, whereas the question of the Fourteenth Amendment by the Legislature of Georgia, if the theory was correct that the Legislature was only provisional and void.

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that a Provisional Legislature is just as lawful and regular, and had the same power within the scope of its authority, as any other Legislature.

Mr. FARNSWORTH remarked that according to the bill the [illegible] of Georgia was only [illegible] vacancies, but was illegal; and the logic of the bill, as well as the speech of Mr. Butler that day, was that everything done by that Legislature was illegal; the election [illegible] United States Senator was illegal; the ratification of the Fourteenth Amendment was illegal. Why had not the [illegible] [illegible] Governor Bullock shall be Governor of Georgia for six years or for life? Why is the [illegible] for two years longer, [illegible] [illegible] and all the more [illegible] of Georgia, at the [illegible] of the Treasurer with stealing and appropriating the money of the State. The only excuse for this bill was, that if not passed, the Republican party would lose the next election in Georgia. He [illegible] they could as well pass a bill to postpone the next election in Georgia, and the next election in the State of New York.

Mr. STEVENSON, of Ohio. How would you save it?

Mr. FARNSWORTH—(ironically). Why, of course, pass laws installing Republican officers there, and providing that their tenure of office shall be for life. There is an easier way of continuing our own ascendancy than to slip their hold by our elections. That way is by act of Congress. That is the way to do it. The gentleman from Massachusetts (Butler) had yesterday raised the cry of murder in the House. Whenever he wanted to pass one of his reconstruction bills, he got up in the House and cried "murder, murder," and he "[illegible] and cry of murder" and [illegible] got the bill passed. Whenever one of these bills was to be passed, the Washington Chronicle published accounts of some great outrages, and immediately the Reconstruction Committee was called together, and a bill reported to the House. He remembered that last year a gentleman, a very clever fellow, but a man whose politics were always those of the people of Georgia, [illegible] who had sold arms to the people of Georgia in the winter of 1860 and 1861, with which to shoot down Union soldiers, went to Georgia, and with the assistance of Governor Bullock, got up, and the Legislature, and got a committee appointed to examine his claims for payment for those arms. The committee was appointed, [illegible] as to make a favorable report, but the Legislature refused to adopt it or pay the claim. Thereupon the man went to Washington full of sorrow, his eyes [illegible] over the terrible persecutions of loyal men, and on the Reconstruction Committee a bill was [illegible] of Georgia. That man was in favor of the reconstruction of Georgia [illegible]. What he wanted was to get his $20,000 and interest for the arms he had sold in the war of Georgia. He (Farnsworth) felt that the passage of the bill would [illegible] of office of the men now [illegible] [illegible] the State, authorizing Governor Bullock to commence the [illegible] [illegible] the power of the State over the taxpayers of that State, would be the most infernal outrage on the [illegible] of Georgia [illegible] to perpetuate their [illegible] they might put money in their purses.

Mr. LAWRENCE made a legal argument in defense of the bill, and to prove that the present State Government of Georgia is only provisional. Much of his speech was in reply to suggestions and questions put by Mr. Farnsworth. One of these was to the point that the Senate had treated Georgia not to be a Provisional Government, but [illegible] an [illegible] State in the Union, [illegible] the Senate [illegible] [illegible] Mr. Lawrence replied that the Senate had not yet read its [illegible] [illegible].

In reply to a suggestion by Mr. MAYHAM, that the State would not have been reconstructed with had it not been for the expulsion of the negro members of the Legislature, Mr. LAWRENCE said: God, in his providence, had permitted reconstruction to [illegible] was to finally bring Congress to [illegible] instead. It should have been done [illegible] first [illegible] of the act. [illegible] It was not the first instance of the kind in history.

Mr. ELDRIDGE asked whether Georgia would have been reconstructed if she had sent to Congress a [illegible] Republican delegation?

Mr. LAWRENCE replied that if Georgia had sent to both houses a regular radical set of Representatives and Senators, no one ought to have [illegible] seats. [illegible] He had also extended their [illegible] [illegible]. Congress would have [illegible] [illegible] Georgia for that crime against the Constitution.

In reply to another remark of Mr. ELDRIDGE, on the subject of paying the war debt,

Mr. LAWRENCE said that Congress would increase the tax on whisky, and make the Democratic party contribute its share. [Laughter.]

In reply to a question of Mr. FARNSWORTH as to how had a Provisional Legislature ratified a Constitutional Amendment, [illegible] who had anything to do with a Provisional Legislature to any one of the late rebel States ratified a Constitutional Amendment.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. Never, never.

Mr. LAWRENCE. I undertake to say that the ratification of the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Amendments, has been made by a Provisional Government before the State was admitted to the Union.

Mr. FARNSWORTH. The Thirteenth Amendment got its validity by the ratification of those States that were in the Union.

Mr. LAWRENCE repeated his assertion, and the discussion on this point was continued to as a time longer. He was allowed to occupy the floor one hour, and the discussion [illegible] it was merely an idle discussion [illegible].

Mr. BECK addressed the House in opposition to the bill, and contending that no legislation in regard to Georgia was necessary, and that her Senators and Representatives should be admitted at once. [illegible] dignity as [illegible] in the form of the Constitution which [illegible] [illegible] that Georgia, the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] regarded the [illegible] of a [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] sale, even against [illegible] that [illegible] know the [illegible] at [illegible] in regard to [illegible] radical men [illegible] rights of Congress to [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] the life, liberty, and property [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] which, that does any [illegible] [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Mr. NIBLACK [illegible].

Mr. BECK. He may be [illegible] to turn [illegible] [illegible] and civil liberty on the [illegible].

Speeches against the bill [illegible] Messrs. BIRD and KERR [illegible] the bill to be the pioneer in [illegible] [illegible] of Congressional usurpation [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] the Governor and Legislature of [illegible] Forty-first Congress [illegible] of March, 1869.

At the close of Mr. Kerr's [illegible] adjourned.

NEW YORK.

Special Despatch [illegible]

THE PACIFIC MAIL [illegible]

The rumor that the Pacific [illegible] had intended to withdraw the [illegible] and concentrate their [illegible] were renewed to-day on Wall [illegible] Henry Chauncey, [illegible] detained, but the [illegible] small, both in passengers [illegible] Panama Railway has refused [illegible] so as to allow steamers to [illegible] with the overland route. [illegible] the company say that if the [illegible] drawn the steamships will [illegible] American line to Europe.

WALL STREET.

Wall street was less active [illegible] transactions were smaller, [illegible] business was done. Both [illegible] to wait for the action of Congress and are specially interested [illegible] before the Senate. Just [illegible] ness, there was renewed [illegible] that a new bill continuing [illegible] an attempt would be made [illegible] mium early next week.

THE RAILWAY [illegible]

was fairly active, but [illegible] tions, which were [illegible] shares. A rumor was [illegible] that at a meeting of the Union Company in Boston, last Wednesday, [illegible] of the Union and Central [illegible] posed. The officers of the [illegible] any intention of joining with [illegible] and say they are entirely [illegible] it is.

SEVENTH [illegible]

The discharge of Cook [illegible] tempted revenue frauds [illegible] among distillers and other [illegible] their case was considered [illegible] quantity of whiskey from the [illegible] day by the revenue officials [illegible] and orders have been issued [illegible] fast as they arrive.

TO THE ASSOCIATED [illegible]

MEETING OF CUBAN [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 4.—[illegible] League of the United States [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to be present, but he was [illegible] the Cuban Junta, and Mr. [illegible] and General [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] United States, and [illegible] American people may [illegible] GARDNER [illegible]

Ira G. Gardner and his wife [illegible] charged with the poisoning [illegible] formerly of New York, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] committment and [illegible] journed to Wednesday.

A SOUTHERN [illegible]

A number of Germans of [illegible] Springs, near Decatur, Ala., [illegible] committee there to make [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. Their number is about [illegible].

WOMAN [illegible]

The suitably mentioned [illegible] Association was held [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Orders have been received [illegible] Yard to fit out the Tennessee [illegible] [illegible] and [illegible] [illegible] to European waters on [illegible] of Vice Admiral [illegible].

WINNIPEG.

Result of Election [illegible] Position Against [illegible] mary Measures of [illegible] nation.

ST. PAUL, March 4.—The [illegible] few days since, that [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

ST. PAUL, Minn., March [illegible] Garry to the 19th has been [illegible] have [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] Boulton's life is in danger [illegible] not been threatened, and [illegible] and [illegible] protection against any [illegible].

OHIO.

Annexation of Territory [illegible] [illegible]—Railroad [illegible] Payments.

CINCINNATI, March 4.—The Commissioners granted [illegible] of the [illegible] [illegible] of Woodburn [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] north of the city; all [illegible].

The Committees of the Chamber and Board of Trade [illegible] road, in [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] to [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

A number of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

F. P. Lane, of [illegible] [illegible] [illegible]. The regular [illegible] [illegible].

Temperance Movement [illegible]

LINCOLN, Ill., March 4.—[illegible] this afternoon, have put [illegible] Temperance ticket, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] City Attorney, W. B. Jones; [illegible] [illegible] Reed.

Injuries from the [illegible]

WILMINGTON, N. C., March [illegible] Farrow shell exploded in [illegible] Hart & Bailey, to-day, [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] not expected to live.

Another Fatal Accident [illegible]

BALTIMORE, March 4.—[illegible] by the explosion of a [illegible] the mother.

Meeting of General [illegible]

NEW YORK, March 4.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].

Gold Payments [illegible]

RICHMOND, March 4.—[illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible].